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"KNOWN, ADMITTED, AND APPROVED" REMEDIES.

THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1904 will contain a collection of formulas for medicinal preparations in conformity with the requirements of the Special Exemption in the Medicine-stamp Act, 1812, as to qualified chemists—viz.:

All mixtures, compositions, or preparations whatsoever mixed or compounded with or prepared from medicinal drugs, medicated or chemical preparations or compositions, or other ingredients . . . the different denominations, properties, qualities, virtues, and efficacies of which mixtures, compositions, and preparations as aforesaid are known, admitted, and approved of in the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorder, malady, ailment, or complaint incident to or in anywise affecting the human body.

We can receive for inclusion in this collection during September from our subscribers formulas for preparations which have not hitherto been liable to stamp-duty, but which in consequence of their ailment-names will on and after December 31 have to pay duty unless the formulas are printed on the label or are otherwise made known. If printed in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY it will suffice to state on the labels that preparations are so prepared. We do not propose to mention the source of any of the formulas.

Summary.

AN illustrated article on Norwegian pharmacy begins on p. 412.

AN interesting holiday soliloquy by a pharmacist is given on p. 404.

THE analytical values of beef-tea and bovril are compared on p. 399.

SOME hospital-patients are said to sell their medicine in penny doses (p. 399).

NOTES on some of the items in the annual Customs report are given on p. 397.

GROCERS in Australia seem to deal rather extensively in chemists' goods (p. 339).

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF ST. PETERSBURG have started ambulance-classes (p. 337).

NEW pharmacies are still being opened all over South Africa. Particulars will be found on p. 388.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT is to recommend the Imperial Government to adopt the metric system (p. 338).

THE BALLINASLOE MAGISTRATES have decided (p. 391) that Cooper's sheep-dip is a patent medicine.

THE latest advices with regard to the American and Japanese peppermint-crops will be found on p. 409.

TWO successful candidates at the recent Edinburgh Minor examination give their experiences on p. 402.

DR. REYNOLDS, of Manchester, suggests $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. of arsenic as the maximum to be allowed in a gallon of beer (p. 339).

REGULATIONS regarding the manufacture of aerated waters in Germany will come into force on October 1 (p. 387).

MR. DOWZARD shows that the refractometric examination of cod-liver oil is a trustworthy guide to the purity of the oil (p. 400).

DR. GULLI AND MR. STAVENHAGEN are convinced that a percentage of 7 to 7.3 of citral is not highly improbable in lemon oil (p. 401).

THE COMMISSION investigating the connection between dysentery and enteric fever report that there is no evidence to support that theory (p. 393).

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE have recently issued a circular on the necessity of milk samples being carefully corked when sent for analysis (p. 393).

"XRAYSER" gives a few instances of how the new concession of the Board of Inland Revenue in regard to adequate indication can be utilised (p. 393).

THE IRISH CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION was inaugurated with considerable vigour last week. We report the meeting on p. 331.

METHYLATED-SPIRIT drinking is said to be still prevalent in large towns in Scotland. The medical officer of health for Aberdeen calls attention to the matter (p. 385).

A PORTSMOUTH CHEMIST was charged with laying poisoned flesh in his garden, thus causing the death of a neighbour's dog; but the case against him was dismissed (p. 392).

MUCH disappointment is felt in French pharmaceutical circles at the decision of the President of the British Pharmaceutical Society not to go to Paris for the centenary (p. 386).

THE NEW administration of the Medicine-stamp Act continues to excite interest. We give a few notes of recent developments on p. 396, and there is some correspondence on the same subject on p. 404.

THE Canadian principle of 25 per cent. rebate on manufactured articles on which British labour to the extent of one-fourth of the value of the article has been expended, has been adopted by the South African Customs Union (p. 388).

A NOTTINGHAM doctor gave as his opinion at an inquest that a three-months-old child had died from convulsions as a result of taking an infinitesimal dose of syrup of squills. The Coroner appears to have been of a different opinion (p. 383).

THE business tone is rather more buoyant this week, but the markets are still far from active. Californian honey, isinglass, Mexican sarsaparilla, and turpentine are all higher; golden seal, peppermint oil, silver nitrate, castor oil, ergot, and white pepper are firmer; tartaric acid is easier; and vanilla is rather lower (p. 408).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, of Bourneville, have contributed 250*l.* to the fund for the sufferers by the recent cyclone in Jamaica.

The new prospectus of the Department of Dyeing and Tinctorial Chemistry of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, is now obtainable. The practical training in colour-chemistry obtainable at Leeds is exceptional.

Pieces of *Shamrock III.* are on view in the window of Messrs. J. Northway & Co.'s pharmacy at 27 Great Tower Street, E.C. They were picked up after the accident off Weymouth, when the mast broke during the trials.

At North London Police Court, on August 22, Stephen Ewen (24), labourer, was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a quantity of lead, gunmetal, and copper wire, from the Lea Chemical-works, the property of Mr. Edward Arthur Kingsford, chemical-manufacturer.

The Holbeach Board of Guardians have been considering the question of establishing a drug-store, in accordance with the Local Government Board's recommendation, and notice has been given of a resolution for the next meeting under which the Guardians will find their own drugs.

At the resumed hearing at Greenwich, on August 21, of the charge against James Wright of attempting to obtain money from licensed victuallers for disinfectants alleged to have been ordered (see *C. & D.*, August 22, page 349), further evidence was given, and the accused was discharged.

Mr. Aug. Zimmermann (Messrs. A. & M. Zimmermann), 3 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C., contributes a letter to the *Times* on the Fiscal Policy, in which he warns those who are studying the subject not to forget that a very large quantity of goods is shipped for English account from foreign ports direct to colonial markets.

At Manchester Police Court on August 24, a man was sent to prison for a month for breaking a large plate-glass window in the shop of Mr. William Ramsden, chemist and druggist, Fallowfield, doing damage to the extent of 7*l.* From the evidence it appeared that prisoner had a grievance against the Chorlton Board of Guardians, of which Mr. Ramsden is Chairman, and he deliberately broke the window to draw attention to his case.

At the Rochester Bankruptcy Court on August 25, during the public examination of Moses Trayton Skinner, a Chatham moneylender, who had been made bankrupt on the petition of Mr. W. L. Towers, chemist, of Chatham, it transpired that the debtor had borrowed 1,000*l.* of Mr. J. N. Bryan, a retired chemist, at 20-per-cent. interest, in order to carry on his moneylending business. He also borrowed money from Mr. Towers at the same rate of interest.

Analysts' Reports.

Mr. Otto Hehner, public analyst for the Isle of Wight in his report states that in one sample of sweets submitted he found a notable trace of arsenic. They were small chocolate-coloured sugar cubes, containing about $\frac{1}{15}$ gr. of arsenic per lb. The sweets were not coated with chocolate, as might be inferred from their colour, but with a mineral colour, oxide of iron, which almost invariably contains arsenic, and is an altogether improper substance to use even when it is pure. Whether this arsenic could produce poisonous effects, unless the sweets are consumed in very large quantities, appears doubtful, but it is evident that circumstances might readily occur that might lead to a charge of murder against perfectly innocent persons, if the sale of such compounds is permitted. Mr. Hehner adds that he has found arsenic in several other food-materials coloured with oxide of iron, such as bloater-paste, anchovy sauce, and chocolate powders, and has drawn the attention of the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning to the cases with the hope that steps will be taken to prevent the use by manufacturers of foodstuffs of oxide of iron as a colouring-agent.

Taking Stock.

The Yarmouth Board of Guardians have not yet got out of their difficulties in regard to "drug stock-taking." The Board appointed a local chemist to carry out the work at a guinea fee, but at the last meeting of the Board this gentleman informed them that, as it was a busy time, he would need some help. Incidentally it transpired that the work would be done on Sunday at the workhouse, this being the chemist's "leisure day." It appeared that there was no qualified person on the workhouse staff able to render the necessary assistance, and it was resolved to increase the honorarium to the chemist deputed to take stock to two guineas, this fee to cover everything.

Freemasonry.

At the consecration of the lodge of Benedict Biscope, No. 2,975, held in Monkwearmouth, on August 24, Brother E. R. Cherrett, chemist and druggist, was invested Senior Warden.

The Duke of Connaught, as Grand Master of Mark Masons of England and the Colonies, has appointed Mr. Richard Fitzhugh, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, Nottingham, to be Provincial Grand Master for Nottinghamshire. Mr. Fitzhugh, who is President of the Nottingham Chemists' Association, is a very old member of the craft, and has occupied some of the highest offices in the province.

Midland Notes.

It is solemnly stated that the U.S. Postal authorities have given 10,000*l.* to a chemist who has discovered the secret of restoring used stamps.

Much sympathy will be accorded Mr. W. Adams, chemist and druggist, of Dudley Road, Birmingham, in the loss of his second son, Frederick, at the age of twenty-eight.

Mr. George Percy Bailey, M.A., F.C.S., professor of chemistry and head of the science department at Stoneyhurst R.C. College, has been appointed Principal of the Worcester Victoria Institute and Technical School.

The subject of "short weight" in groceries, &c., is again agitating the Birmingham public Press, and the question arises whether the pharmacist is entirely free from blame in this matter, for does he not usually weigh the paper with the article required?

The weekly periodical *Home Chat* tells its lady readers that "candidates for the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society must be under twenty-one years of age and must have been pupils in dispensing (?) for three years before going in for the examination."

At New Malden the Vicar, at a garden-party, organised a smelling-competition for his guests. Dark bottles, containing various kinds of liquids, were placed before the visitors, who were invited to name the contents, which turned out to be common domesticities, such as perfumes, sal volatile, turpentine, vinegar, and others not far removed from pharmacy. The Minor student would have had a fair show in such a contest.

An article on "Medicine in the Making" appears in the *Evesham Journal*, and refers to the herb-farm belonging to Mr. Heming at North Littleton. In conjunction with Mr. W. B. Featherstone, Mr. Heming manufactures extracts of henbane, belladonna, conium, and syrup of poppies. The Evesham journalist quotes Shakespeare lavishly, but withal has got a fair grasp of his subject, and gives an interesting description of what appears to be a prosperous local industry.

A new terror is reported in pharmaceutical circles in Birmingham. Aware of the encyclopædic knowledge of the chemist, his patrons attack him with problems for a correct solution of which 1,000*l.* or so is offered in the "catchpenny" Press. Such a problem, concerning the chances of race-horses, was submitted to one local chemist this week, involving algebraical considerations far beyond the "First examination" student. Happily the customer was satisfied by a correct solution.

A Daylight Robbery.

On August 20 a well-dressed man entered the pharmacy of Mr. J. F. Brown, pharmaceutical chemist, Cannon Street,

Dover, and purchased a toothbrush, for which he tendered a sovereign. He left, but returned soon afterwards to change the purchase, and engaged Mr. Brown in conversation in regard to some medicated cigarettes for an invalid. In the course of conversation he adroitly drew Mr. Brown outside to show him what he referred to in the window, and managed to detain him, by inquiring about articles displayed there, sufficiently long, apparently, for a confederate to slip into the shop, for upon re-entering after the purchaser had departed, Mr. Brown found that his cash-box and its contents had been purloined. Fortunately there was only two half-sovereigns and a postal order in the cash-box at the time. Information was immediately given to the police, but no arrests have been made.

Squills in Cough-mixtures.

The propriety of putting syrup of squills into a children's cough-mixture was called into question at an inquest held by the Nottingham City Coroner on August 24. The inquiry was respecting the death from convulsions of an infant, aged three months, named William Garness. The mother stated that the child had a cough, and she bought twopennyworth of cough-mixture from Mr. Reuben Widdowson, chemist and druggist, of Wilford Road, Nottingham. She gave the child a dose on August 20, and another two days after. The child appeared better after the first dose, but became convulsive after the second dose, and she took him to Dr. Sykes-Ward. She gave the child a little diluted brandy, but he died on the following day from convulsions. Dr. Sykes-Ward said that when the child was brought to him, he suspected poisoning. On making a *post-mortem* examination he found all the organs congested. Congestion of the stomach suggested that there might be poison. The cough-mixture produced contained a preparation of squills, which was an irritant poison. He was inclined to think that the convulsions were the result of the administration of the mixture.

The City Coroner sent for Mr. Reuben Widdowson, who said that he kept the mixture in stock, and sold it in pennyworths.

The Coroner: Is not syrup of squills an irritant poison?—I do not think so.

Did not you inquire whether it was for a child two or three years old, or for a child of two or three weeks?—No, because I regard it as quite harmless.

If a woman gave a child two or three months old double the prescribed dose, would it do any harm?—I do not think so; it is not a strong mixture at all. The proportion of syrup of squills would be $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 8 oz., or about two drops to a teaspoonful.

You do not consider yourself under any obligation in law to put a notice on the bottle, saying that the mixture contains a poison?—Certainly not. Syrup of squills is not in the schedule.

The doctor's evidence, and his opinion as to the cause of death, were then read over to Mr. Widdowson, who said that he had sold the mixture for twenty years, and there had been no complaint made, or fault found before.

Dr. Sykes-Ward: It is a thing I never prescribe myself, and should never dream of prescribing.

Mr. Widdowson pointed out that the proportion of syrup of squills was very small in a teaspoonful.

Dr. Sykes-Ward: A teaspoonful is a very variable quantity. With some people it is anything between a teaspoon and a dessertspoon.

In summing-up, the Coroner referred to the fact that brandy was a poison, and the action of the squills and the brandy, together or separately, would bring on the convulsions. Then the mother might have given the child more of the mixture than she was directed.

The jury returned a verdict of death from convulsions, due to an overdose of irritant medicine administered inadvertently.

[The Coroner has since written to the *Nottingham Daily Guardian* in reference to this case, and puts rather a different light on the matter. The doctor, it appears, detected the presence of a preparation of squills "by the taste of it," and on his instructions a considerable quantity of brandy was given to the child. The Coroner adds that the jury, being unable to discriminate between the character and action of brandy and squills, and being naturally guided by the professional opinion, returned the verdict as mentioned above.]

Torquay Chemists' Association.

A meeting of this Association was held at the Pavilion Hotel, Torquay, on August 19, there being present Mr. Newlyn (President), Messrs. Rawling, Ness, Quant, Waymouth, Knight, and Young (Hon. Secretary). Several letters were read from members regretting inability to attend, also one from a member who objected to the Pharmaceutical Council publishing a book of formulae. The Chairman gave a detailed account of the recent picnic, and the Hon. Secretary was specially thanked for the admirable manner in which the outing was organised. A discussion then took place about the Pharmaceutical Council's proposed new book, and it was resolved to leave the question of sending contributions to individual effort.

Outings.

On August 22 the employees of the wholesale department of the firm of Messrs. Holman, Ham & Co., chemists and druggists, Exeter, were entertained by Mr. P. F. Rowsell at his residence, Northbrook, Withycombe. The party journeyed to Exmouth by train, and road to Northbrook, where croquet and other games were indulged in. Nearly thirty afterwards sat down to dinner. "Success to the Firm" was proposed by the manager (Mr. Turner) and responded to by the chairman (Mr. Rowsell), who said he was satisfied with the progress the firm was making. Mr. Eveleigh proposed "The health of the Travellers," and Messrs. Brooks and Pepperill responded. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. and Mrs. Rowsell before the company took their departure.

The members of the Hartlepool Chemists' Association were favoured with fine weather for their first annual picnic, which took place on August 19. The party, numbering about twenty (ladies and gentlemen), travelled in a saloon carriage by the 11.22 A.M. train to Barnard Castle, luncheon being served during the journey. Arrived at Barnard Castle, the party strolled through the woods, and afterwards visited the Castle grounds. The next item was a drive to Rokeby, passing on the way the ruins of Egglestone Abbey, and paying a visit to that lovely spot at Greta, "the meetings of the waters." A walk along the riverside back to the Abbey Bridge completed this portion of the outing, the party returning to Barnard Castle for dinner at the Turks' Head Hotel. After dinner the chairman (Alderman Thomas Clarkson) proposed the usual loyal toast, and afterwards alluded to the success which had attended the first outing of the Association, and the satisfactory manner in which the arrangements had been carried out by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. A. Timmins). A short ramble round the town filled up the time until the hour of departure arrived, the party leaving Barnard Castle at 8.55 P.M., and arriving at West Hartlepool at about 11 P.M.

The Magistrate, the Chemist, and the Analyst.

Stephen Jenkins, of Hornsey Road, was summoned at the North London Police Court for selling margarine in an un-stamped wrapper.

Defendant admitted the offence, but pleaded that the article was served by one of his lodgers, whilst his wife was temporarily absent from the shop.

Mr. Cluer (Magistrate): Did the lodger take the money?—The Defendant: Yes.

Mr. Cluer: And keep it?—The Defendant: No.

Mr. Cluer: Then he was acting as your servant? If you have an incompetent lodger serving in your shop, you are liable for his acts. But the strange thing to me is that in all the eight years I have been upon the metropolitan Bench I have never heard of a shopkeeper giving best butter in mistake for margarine.

The Defendant: I was not asked for butter in this case.

Mr. Cluer: No. But fancy a chemist allowing a lodger to dispense poisons! But as this is your first offence you will only be fined 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs.

The same defendant was summoned for selling as Demerara sugar an article which the public analyst said was dyed crystals.

Mr. Cluer: The certificate tells me that there is so much glucose, so much ash, so much dye. But I do not know how this differs in value as a sweetener from Demerara. It might be better or worse.

Mr. Roberts (for the prosecution): It is worse.

Mr. Cluer: This certificate does not say so. I must have expert evidence, because I am not going to learn analytical chemistry to save the time of the expert. The defendant will pay 12s. 6d. costs, because on this I cannot apportion a penalty.

The Week's Poisonings.

The deaths from poisons during the week have been eight, two of which were apparently misadventures. Three of the poisons used are unscheduled—ammonia (two), salt of lemon, and hydrochloric acid. Ammonia was taken in mistake by a Pontefract dressmaker, and a soldier at Dover Barracks also took a fatal dose of "cloudy ammonia fluid." A Southsea woman named Lambert poisoned herself with salt of lemon, while an old man at Ashington, John Boyd, drank a quantity of spirit of salt. Carbolic acid was taken as a means of suicide by Annie Spurr, a licensed victualler's wife, at Outwood, and by a Grimsby girl, Kate Hall, who had been jilted by her sweetheart. The German captain of the steamship *Louise*, lying at Cardiff, drank about 3 oz. of opium, and died; while the same narcotic was inadvertently taken in overdose by a Leeds stationer who suffered from sleeplessness.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Soda-water Bottle Bursts.

A young man named McElroy, while unpacking a case of soda-water bottles at Clones, co. Monaghan, on August 17, was cut in the neck through the bursting of a bottle of soda-water. Erysipelas supervened, and he died two days afterwards.

Suing Guardians.

In the Dublin King's Bench Division on August 19, before Mr. Justice Wright, the Medical-requisites Company sued the Strabane Board of Guardians to recover 11l. 10s. 9d. for requisites supplied to the Union. The defendants asked to have the action remitted to the County-court Judge of Tyrone, and Mr. Justice Wright made the order.

Dublin Horse-show.

Dublin chemists are having a busy week on account of the Horse-show, which opened at Ball's Bridge on August 25. As is usual on such occasions, there are numerous exhibits of horse and cattle medicines in the industrial enclosures, and throughout the city there is an agreeable stir generally. Drug sundries are in demand, and from a chemist's point of view the annual Dublin carnival is this year not less successful than its predecessors.

Irish Anæsthetics.

The Skibbereen Board of Guardians have unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Local Government Board to allow the medicine and drug contracts of that Union, as well as the other Unions in Ireland, to supply both chloroform and ether of Irish manufacture to the several Unions for which they are contractors, as they were given to understand that the supply of these drugs at present was restricted to Scotch manufacture. A correspondence on this matter is going on in the Irish *Poor-law Journal*.

The Holiday Trouble.

Mr. John Mason, pharmaceutical chemist, and dispenser to the Boyle Union, applied to the Guardians last week for leave of absence for fourteen days. It was stated that Mr. Mason was an exceedingly good officer, and that his substitute was paid by the Board heretofore, but the Guardians a few weeks ago decided that they would not pay substitutes in future. The Board now agreed to pay one-half of the salary of the substitute provided their proportion did not exceed a guinea a week.

Must Order Smaller Quantities.

To the last meeting of the Tullamore Guardians the Local Government Board wrote pointing out that no

medicines had been ordered in the Philipstown district of the Board since September last, and the order then given amounted to 21l. They asked the Guardians to direct the medical officer of the district to conform with the Local Government Board regulations by ordering each quarter what would do for the period. A copy of the letter was ordered to be sent to Dr. Barry.

The Local Government Board, in a communication to the Athy Guardians, state that during the half-year ending March 31 last medicines were only ordered once for Ballylenan and Monastereven dispensaries, and the quantities obtained in each case appeared to have exceeded the requirements of the district for three months. They request that the medical officer's attention be called to the matter. They also call for an explanation from the Guardians as to his reasons for ordering 22 lbs. of glycerinum pepsini for the same period.

Meeting of Creditors.

A circular was issued last week to the creditors of Mr. A. V. Johnstone, registered druggist, 90 Albert Bridge Road, Belfast, calling a meeting of creditors to place before them a statement of affairs. At the meeting, which was held on August 18, the debtor offered a composition of 5s. in the pound, payable at four, eight, and twelve months, the last instalment to be secured. No decision was arrived at with reference to the offer. The liabilities amount to 416l. 19s. 5d., and the preferential claims to 63l. 15s. The net assets are estimated to produce 171l. 5s. Amongst the creditors are—

	£	s.	d.
Blyton, Astley & Co., Manchester	...	12	3 6
Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Birmingham	...	24	18 5
Gibbs, D. & W., London	...	16	5 10
Haslett, J. & J., Belfast	...	20	16 1
Idris (Limited), London	...	30	10 4
Mellin's Food (Limited)	...	5	13 0
Renson Manufacturing Company, London	...	24	12 8
Richardson & Co., Leicester	...	11	13 6

Irish Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.

A GENERAL meeting of chemists' assistants and apprentices was held in the Gresham Hotel, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, on August 19, for the purpose of inaugurating this Association. The following were present: Messrs. H. C. Thackeray, L.P.S.I., E. B. Aplin (Hon. Secretary, *pro tem.*), R. G. Creed, T. S. Howley, D. Diack, G. W. Jameson, P. J. Ryan, T. Kelly, M. B. Harvey, P. J. Hoey, R. A. Caldwell, E. J. Howley, A. E. Caldwell, A. Curtis, D. Gilbert, C. P. Thomas, T. Miller, S. W. Curham, H. E. Young, R. A. Wilson, S. J. Clotworthy, J. Connolly, M. J. Foley, J. P. Myles, S. P. Moloney, W. Bredin, J. Adams, J. M. Quigley, L. P. Murphy, M. A. Quigley, T. J. Doyle, J. T. Lambe, R. W. McKnight, W. R. Morris, J. P. Middleton, J. B. Lalor, J. Carroll, R. H. Orr, J. O'Toole, J. Frackleton, R. Hayes, R. S. Collett, F. D. Smyth, W. K. Sproule, W. McCarthy, and A. Stone.

Mr. John Frackleton (Belfast) was voted to the chair, and called upon Mr. Thackeray, the founder of the Association, for his report as to the starting of the Association. Mr. Thackeray, who was received with applause, said the formation of an assistants' society had been in his mind for many months past, and everyone in the trade to whom he mentioned the project cordially approved of it, and wondered why such an association had not long since been started. The widespread desire evinced amongst assistants led to the preliminary meeting on August 5. The provisional committee then elected have since met and have issued invitations to all assistants to attend the present meeting. He mentioned that this is the fourth assistants' association that has started in Dublin during the past eighteen years. The first, in 1885 got a capital send-off with an inaugural lecture on pharmacy by Dr. Foy, and the chair was, he believed, occupied on the occasion by Dr. McDowell Cosgrave. The second was inaugurated some four years later, and enjoyed but a brief existence. Some five years elapsed during which the assistants bewailed the absence of an association, and then in 1895 was formed the "Meyrick" organisation—(applause)—so called from the name of the founder, Mr. H. C. Meyrick, now a successful pharmacist in

Drogheda. This Association did excellent work during its five years of vitality. In starting the fourth and latest Association the experience of former societies would stand them in good stead. One thing he urged was that the Association be worked on strictly non-political and non-sectarian lines; that the main objects should be to benefit the members, and to bring about a more friendly feeling generally amongst the young men in the business.

The Chairman said he would content himself by saying that he quite agreed that a pressing necessity existed for the new Association. In Belfast they had a flourishing branch of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society, and did good work generally. It often surprised him that Dublin had not an assistants' society. To his mind it was a lonely life for many a lad coming from his home in the country as a stranger to Dublin. How much better it was for that youth to be able to join an association and meet on an immediate friendly footing his fellow employes! The Association would be found of much use to the rank-and-file as an open door to one and all concerned, and by its scope of utility could be extended in the direction of commercial advancement. He was gratified to hear that it was the intention to pull with and not against the employers.

The Hon. Secretary *pro tem.* (Mr. Aplin) read letters expressing sympathy with the movement and requesting to be admitted to membership. The communications were from all parts of Ireland.

The Chairman invited suggestions for the name of the Association, and after some discussion it was resolved that it be known as the "Irish Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association," and that its membership be open to chemists' assistants and apprentices throughout Ireland. The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of office-bearers and a committee, the following being selected: President, Mr. Edgar P. Aplin; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. McCarthy, R. G. Creed, D. Gilbert, R. W. McKnight, and H. C. Thackeray; Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. J. Doyle; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. William McCarthy, L.P.S.I.; Committee, Messrs. J. P. Myles, P. J. Hoey, F. Jameson, C. P. Thomas, F. J. Miller, R. A. Caldwell, M. B. Harvey, M. A. Quigley, E. G. Curham, W. R. Morris, J. P. Middleton, E. J. Howley, S. P. Moloney, J. Connolly, J. Lalor, J. Carroll, L. P. Murphy, M. J. Foley, S. J. Clotworthy, R. H. Orr, Thos. Kelly, T. Howley, J. O'Toole, R. Hayes, and R. S. Collett.

The annual subscription was next fixed at 10s. per annum for assistants and 5s. for apprentices.

Mr. McCarthy said steps would be at once taken to secure permanent meeting-rooms. The desire was to get premises exclusively for the Association, but this will depend on the finances.

Upwards of fifty signatures were affixed to the roll of membership, and a number of subscriptions were handed in.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Poisoning.

On August 24 a Glasgow insurance-agent named George Wilkins (34) committed suicide by drinking a quantity of carbolic acid.

Business Changes.

Cheap & Good Limited are opening new branches at 255 Paisley Road, Glasgow; 51 Wellgate, Dundee; 16 Hamilton Street, Greenock; 20 Stirling Street, Airdrie; 20 Clyde Street, Motherwell; The Cross, Beith; and Bridge Street, Dumbarton.

"Shebeening."

At Aberdeen Police Court on August 21, William Duffus, chemist and druggist, again appeared on the charge of having, in premises in Spital occupied by him, on a Sunday, "trafficked in excisable liquors by selling beer and whisky to four men without having a certificate." There were eight similar charges against accused, the latest being on August 4.

Accused pleaded guilty to the last two charges mentioned in the indictment and was fined 7l. for each offence, with 40s. expenses—in all, 16l.—the alternative being one month's imprisonment.

To Veterinary Students.

The eighty-first session of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, will open on October 6, and on the following day the inaugural address will be delivered by Dr. McKendrick, F.R.S., Professor of Physiology in Glasgow University, who was at one time a professor in the Dick College. Professor McKendrick is one of the trustees on the estate of the late Miss Mary Dick, from which the college is to derive a substantial addition to its funds and equipment. In addition to the benefit that accrues to it from Miss Dick's estate—over 20,000l.—it is also to be strengthened by a gift of 15,000l., from Mr. A. I. MacCallum, of Edinburgh, an old student of the college. With these handsome additions to the property it already possesses, the Royal (Dick) College will become the most handsomely endowed and most fully equipped veterinary college in any country, and this too without any contributions from Parliament or other public source.

Methylated-spirit Drinking.

In the course of his report for 1902 Dr. Matthew Hay, medical officer of health for Aberdeen, directs attention to what he describes as "the growing use of methylated spirit as an intoxicant." He states that the nauseous additions made by the Government to the spirit have not deterred many of the poorer classes in the city from using it as a beverage. The cheapness of methylated spirit is the attraction, combined with the absence of restrictions for the sale. The traffic among those who drink it is mainly in halfpenny and penny worths, and grocers as well as chemists sell it freely. At a certain grocer's shop in the east-end of Aberdeen, where methylated spirit is freely retailed in small quantities, as many as seventy men have been seen to enter the shop within one or two hours for the purchase of the spirit. Each purchaser carries the necessary bottle, and after leaving the shop he proceeds to a neighbouring water-tap to dilute the spirit, and then drinks it. The effects of methylated-spirit drinking on the drinker are much worse, both physically and morally, than those of ordinary spirits. Dr. Hay concludes that his information (much of which was obtained from the Labourers' Federation of Aberdeen) is to the effect that the practice is as prevalent in other large towns as in Aberdeen, and it is plain that the materials added, by order of the Inland Revenue Department, to methylated spirit to prevent its use as a beverage are inadequate. The Department ought, in his opinion, to consider what further steps may be taken to put an end to a serious evil, either by further sophistication of the spirit itself, or by a greater restriction of the sale. He suggests that the Town Council make a representation to Government on the subject.

Dundee Notes.

The weekly half-holiday comes to an end for the season this week.

Several special window-shows of Odol are being made in the city, probably in view of the prizes offered by the makers of this popular toilet article.

Mr. D. H. Ferrier, chemist and druggist, has retired from partnership in the business of Ferrier & Anderson at 14 Strathmartine Road. Mr. John Anderson, chemist and druggist, continues to carry on the business on his own account.

Glasgow Notes.

Photographic Christmas cards and picture-frames are the latest novelties in a South Side chemist's window.

The latest and most seasonable local production in perfumes is making a bid for favour as "Shamrock III. Bouquet."

The Medical Officer of Health for Lanarkshire reports that ancylostomiasis has been imported into the county by foreign miners.

During the last two months 428 Glasgow rats have been examined by the city bacteriologist, and were pronounced free from plague.

The Glasgow Inland Revenue Department is not yet in receipt of instructions from headquarters as to the line of action on and after the fateful January 1, 1904.

Shops owned by unqualified persons seem to increase rather than diminish in Glasgow. Surprise is expressed on all sides at the apparent impunity with which such illegal trading is carried on.

Local chemists anxious for education in the subjects of Mr. Glyn-Jones's post-graduate lecture courses will find ample facilities in these respects at the day and evening classes of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College.

The echoes of the dispensing-difficulty sound faintly in the North. The *B.M.J.*'s contention that dispensing is a primitive art, easily acquired by babes and sucklings, recalls the classical dictum of Dr. Burges, of Glasgow, that anyone could learn dispensing in a fortnight.

Our Glasgow correspondents differ on the question of the universality of the cutting of proprietaries. A correspondent this week takes exception to the paragraph on the subject in last week's issue (page 351), saying that he knows no district in which the higher prices of the Local Trade Association are maintained.

A local antiquarian reminds the citizens that Glasgow had once the most important item of the stock-in-trade of a spa—namely, a mineral spring. It was situated near the Clyde, on Glasgow Green, and was called Ann's Well. Its water was of a chalybeate character. The march of improvement has long since effaced it, and people have now to be content with the prosaic Blaud's pill at 5*d.* per gross.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

SACCHARIN AGAIN.—Some French pharmacists still seem to be under the impression that the strict rules concerning the declaration of saccharin only apply to the raw article, and not to its compressed and prepared forms. A pharmacist who stocked saccharin tablets has, however, been officially informed by the Prefet that such is not the case. The Article 52 of the Law of March 30, 1902, specifies saccharin "either in raw state or in the form of medical preparations."

BURNT OUT.—A fire broke out on August 18 at Maiche (Doubs), and two houses were completely destroyed. One of these was the pharmacy of M. Gregoire. The damage is estimated at nearly 5,000*l.* There are, or rather were, two pharmacists at Maiche, a town of 2,500 inhabitants. Perhaps this is why the incident reminds one of that well-known hill at Jersey, where there is only one windmill now. "They pulled down the other because there was not wind enough for two"—at least, so the car conductor's story goes.

"DELEND A EST."—The spectacle of a retail Parisian pharmacist—nay, more, of a self-made man—who had worked his way up by his personal merit and exertions, sitting in the French Legislature, and forming one of the most practical and brilliant members, was too good to last. Thus, when passing M. Astier's pharmacy in the Avenue Kléber recently, the notice "Reboul & Estrade, successors," reminded me that M. Astier has finally abandoned the "open shop" which has, in his case, been the stepping-stone to sufficient fame and fortune.

A MONUMENT TO AUGUSTE LAURENT, a very distinguished French chemist of the nineteenth century, was unveiled at Langres (Haute-Marne) on Sunday, August 23, by M. Mougeot, Minister of Agriculture. The statue, executed by the sculptor Pêchine, which is one of the works exhibited at the Paris Salon of 1903, stands in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville. Dr. Millet dwelt on the justice and necessity of raising from contemporary oblivion the memory of this distinguished advocate of the atomic theory. Professor Armand Gautier, of Paris, also spoke, and M. Mougeot referred to the services rendered by science to modern agriculture.

ASSISTANT-PROFESSORS FOR PHARMACY SCHOOLS.—The Minister of Public Instruction announces a competition for ten assistant-professorships in the French Superior Schools of

Pharmacy. The examination takes place in February and April, 1904. Paris will take one assistant-professor of physics, two of chemistry and toxicology, and three of natural history; Montpellier, one each in chemistry, pharmacy, and natural history; Nancy, one in chemistry. The theses for the chemistry and pharmacy candidates must treat of one of the following subjects: Arsenic, alkaline metals, metallic carbides, electrolytic preparation of simple bodies, boron, organic derivations of hydroxylamine, pyrolys, indol, diazoic compounds (fatty series), purine, tropine, or camphor.

TYING THE KNOT.—The marriage of a Minister of State is a rare event, and the fact that a pharmacist should unite the happy couple is perhaps unique. This singular honour fell to M. Gigon, pharmacist, last week, when, in his capacity of Adjoint or Deputy-Mayor of the first arrondissement of Paris, he united M. Camille Pelletan, the Socialist Minister of Marine (First Lord of the Admiralty) and Mlle. Denise in the bonds of matrimony. Before a crowded audience of officials and friends he performed the simple civil ceremony (with which the bride and bridegroom contented themselves, and which is, as a matter of fact, the only act of legal import in this country), and concluded by a neatly turned compliment to his illustrious clients. M. Pelletan shook hands with the eloquent pharmacist at the close of the ceremony.

M. GIGON'S PHARMACY is in the rue Coq-Héron, close to the General Post-office and Bank of France, a central and busy commercial quarter of Paris. It may be considered one of the "classical houses" of Paris, for not only was it once kept by M. Adrian, the well-known Paris manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations, but (in the days when it was in the rue Coquillière) it was owned by the famous Baumé, member of the Academy of Sciences, and author of "The Elements of Pharmacy, Theoretical and Practical," which has been described as "one of the best treatises on practical pharmacy ever published."

A FRENCH "MOSS-COVERED BUCKET."—Territorial representation of pharmacy, to which "Xrayer" has made reference, has existed in France for some time past, so far as the General Association of French Pharmacists is concerned. Each "syndicate" counts for so many votes in the election of freeholders and in the decision of matters of general interest at the Association meetings. Representation is proportional, one vote being accorded to the syndicate for each ten (or fraction of ten) members. Roughly speaking, each syndicate represents a Department, although, of course, towns like Paris, Rouen, &c., have syndicates of their own, while in some sparsely populated districts several Departments unite to form a syndicate. The practical results of the scheme have not, perhaps, been extraordinary, but its essential justice and impartiality appeal to the logical and democratic French mind.

THE CENTENARY AT PARIS.—We pharmacists residing in France were looking forward with some satisfaction to the Centenary of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, partly because it offered the Council of the British Pharmaceutical Society an opportunity of making up to some extent for the absence of any of their members at the International Congress of Pharmacy held in Paris in 1900. International amenities, like ordinary social intercourse, are worth a little attention and trouble, and cannot be altogether one-sided; also we must not forget that M. Léger, the President of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, was the honoured guest of the Pharmaceutical Society only a few months ago, and the "return visit" seems a matter of course. Under the circumstances I learn with regret that Mr. Atkins, the President of the British Pharmaceutical Society, has written to decline the invitation of the Paris Society to attend the Centenary celebration in October on the plea of previous engagements, but I do not hear that Mr. Atkins mentions that any member of the Pharmaceutical Council has offered to replace him at the celebration, though I am sure that such an offer would have been warmly welcomed here, especially if the delegate spoke French. It is a little trouble and inconvenience to cross the Channel for an event of this kind, but members of the Council of the British Pharmaceutical Society are public men, and as such will pardon a suggestion that they might sacrifice themselves occasionally in the interests of international amenities, especially when the memory of the splendid example set by King Edward is still fresh in our minds.

Colonial and Foreign News.

A LABORATORY DESTROYED.—The chemical-laboratory at the University of Modena, which was reckoned the finest in Italy, was completely destroyed by fire on August 18. The fine library of scientific works annexed thereto, comprising 60,000 volumes, also perished. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

STERILISING LIME-JUICE.—A merchant of Basseterre, according to the *Indian Agriculturist*, supplies the inhabitants of St. Kitts and the ships which visit it with bottled lime-juice. The juice is obtained in quantity from Montserrat. By the advice of the Agricultural and Science Master in the island, the juice is sterilised by boiling in a water bath, to preserve it.

A CHINESE "FIRE-BALL."—During a recent thunderstorm at Hong-Kong, the manager and assistant of the Kowloon dispensary, belonging to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), had rather a startling shock. Suddenly what they described as a fireball appeared in the shop, and after temporarily stunning them, disabled the electric-lighting arrangements and knocking a quantity of plaster off the walls, disappeared.

VALUE OF GERMAN APOTHEKEN.—The number of chemists' shops in German towns being strictly limited, and new licences rarely granted, the value of these establishments is constantly growing. At Breslau a chemist's shop has recently changed hands for 19,000*l.*, including 8,000*l.* for the licence alone. At Danzig a chemist's business recently realised 8,500*l.*, including 3,000*l.* for the licence. It was sold a fortnight later for 9,600*l.*, including 5,000*l.* for the licence.

NATURAL SODA FROM TOGO.—The German Colonial Economical Committee has sent to the Pharmaceutical Institute of the Berlin University two samples of bitter salts, called Gurnu and Canua, which it has received from Dr. Kersting, regional manager at Sokobé, Togo. He says these salts are an article of trade in Togo, and are used by the natives for cattle, &c. The samples of soda sent home from Togo, says the *Apotheker Zeitung*, have been found to be natural soda (trona).

GERMAN PHARMACIES.—According to the recently issued report of the Prussian Medical Office, the average of pharmacies to the population is as 1 to 10,763. In Berlin there is a pharmacy for every 11,400 inhabitants, while there is one to every 6,160 in Aurich, 6,855 in Osnabrück, 7,130 in Cassel, 7,734 in Stralsund, 17,102 in Oppeln, 15,906 in Risedorf (a suburb of Berlin), 14,830 in Gurnbinnen, 14,084 in Bromberg, and 14,010 in Köslin. In the other States of the German Empire the proportion is about the same, 1 to 10,000.

MONAZITE SAND.—The exports of monazite sand from Bahia during 1902 were valued at 17,714*l.* or 52 per cent. less than in 1901. This article continues to be a monopoly in the hands of the one firm which secured valuable concessions in the Prado district of the Brazilian State in 1899. Various attempts are made from time to time to develop other new sand-bearing districts, but hitherto the percentage of thorium discovered has not proved sufficiently high to enable the sand to be put on European markets at a profit, after the export and State duties (in all about 8*l.* per ton) have been paid.

CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM IN CHEFOO.—From the Consular report of the trade of Chefoo for 1902, it is to be gathered that foreign opium has ceased to be much in demand in this province, only 723 cwt. having been imported in 1902 and 1,094 cwt. in the previous year. A heavier drop, however, has occurred in the native drug, which figures only to the extent of 331 cwt. This can only represent a fraction of what is actually consumed locally, and the balance doubtless comes in by junk or by land from the interior, where the poppy is extensively cultivated, and thus escapes the cognisance of the foreign Customs.

AN OPIUM DISPUTE.—The opium-monopoly dispute between Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. and Mr. R. Hughes, which has been before the Kobe Courts for some years, has been settled satisfactorily out of court. It was agreed that the actual terms should not be published. The actions were

instituted for a share in the profits of the opium-business in Formosa, and also for a share in the profits of the import department of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., of Kobe. The amount claimed in regard to the opium-business was 18,679 yen, and as arising out of the business of the import department 11,986 yen.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.—"There is," says our Consul at St. Petersburg, "a steady and growing demand for foreign perfumery in spite of heavy duties and progress of the native industry, and British perfumery is held in the highest esteem. Native perfumery also shows considerable progress. The business in drugs, chemicals, and perfumery is mostly in the hands of Germans, and as nearly every chemist's assistant knows German, most of the orders go to that country. Optical and physical instruments and appliances of British make should find a large sale in Russia, seeing the good business done in this branch by French and German makers. There is only one firm in St. Petersburg which deals in dental instruments and appliances of British make."

AERATED WATERS IN GERMANY.—Regulations, dated July 14, 1903, which are to come into force on October 1, 1903, have been issued in Prussia regarding the manufacture of aerated water. These state that distilled water, or water obtained from pure public-water supplies, is only to be used in the manufacture of artificial mineral water. Special official permission may be given, however, if the water has been chemically and bacteriologically examined and certified to be suitable for such use. The chemicals used in the manufacture of all kinds of aerated water must be of the German Pharmacopoeia standard, and the carbonic acid must be chemically pure. Any fruit-juices or fruit-essences employed must be obtained from fresh fruit and be free from injurious chemicals or colourings. The order includes directions regarding the cleanliness of the premises in which the water is to be manufactured, and instructions relating to the fittings and cleansing of the bottles and apparatus. A triennial inspection of the factories will be made by an expert.

CAMPOR FROM AMOY.—Since the formation of the camphor monopoly in Formosa, and the consequent high prices, attempts have been made to stimulate the production of camphor in other directions. For instance, the port of Amoy shipped 55,033 lbs. in 1902, which was more than double the quantity exported in the previous year, and the output is expected to go on increasing. In June last year the provincial authorities at Amoy established a Government Bureau for the control of the camphor industry throughout the province, all merchants dealing in the drug being obliged to purchase through the Government office at the fixed Government price. The monopoly thus created being plainly an infringement of treaty rights, representations have been made on the subject, and for the present the Government Camphor Bureau has been unable to enforce its prohibitions against the so-called illicit production and sale of camphor by the native still-owners. The camphor continues to find its way down to Amoy with or without transit pass in quantities which, though small, are sufficient to create competition with the Formosan product.

AMBULANCE-CLASSES IN RUSSIA.—The Red Cross Society of St. Petersburg has recently established a new course of lectures for popularising medical knowledge for the purpose of aiding wounded and sick soldiers. The series of lectures will extend over two years, and the fee will be 20*r.* per annum. Those without means can take the course at a reduction, or, if need be, free of all cost, and no charge will be made in the case of students from religious academies, seminaries, or monasteries. Only male students will be accepted from seventeen years of age upwards who have been educated in the district schools and without distinction of creed, nationality, class, or occupation. Diplomas will be distributed at the end of the course to the efficient. The first course will be exclusively theoretical, but in the second the acquired theories will be put into practice. The first course will include anatomy, physiology, hygiene, disinfection, pharmacy, and common surgery; and the second will include first aid and other practice affecting nerve, mental, skin, ear, throat, eye, and infectious troubles, besides a course of massage and "medical gymnastics." It is added that at the first course there will be religious and moral instruction.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:—

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.
NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

THE business of Mr. H. C. Bell, Grahamstown, has been acquired by Mr. F. J. Abbott, also of Grahamstown.

MR. J. D. BUCKLE, chemist and druggist (Great Britain), is opening a new pharmacy in West Street, Durban, under the style of J. D. Buckle & Co.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS valued at 250,000*l.* entered the Transvaal during the five months ending May, 1903, against 132,000*l.* for the corresponding period of 1902.

THE EMPLOYÉS OF MESSRS. LENNON (LIMITED), Cape Town, recently presented one of their colleagues, Mr. A. McConchie, with a case of cutlery and a set of fish-carvers, on the occasion of his marriage.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, Durban, has examined a large number of Army blankets, and, with the assistance of the bacteriologist, he has cultivated 500 colonies of plague bacilli. No enteric germs, however, were found.

MR. FRANK C. MATHEW, of the firm of Heynes, Mathew & Co., Cape Town, is a candidate for municipal honours at Claremont, in which suburb he resides. His brother, Mr. Alf. H. Mathew, is, and has been for some time, a member of the Sea Point Council.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.—In the House of Assembly, Cape Town, on August 4, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Amos Bailey, to direct the attention of the Government "to the advisability of entering into communication with his Majesty's Government on the subject of the adoption of the metric system in weights and measures and the decimal system of coinage."

TRAVELLERS.—Among the foreign representatives now in South Africa is Mr. Rivers Langton, the well-known Australian representative of Messrs. Davy, Hill & Co., London. The following British and American firms were also represented when the mail left: Messrs. Sou hall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham; Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), London; Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, U.S.A.; Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London; the Erasmic Soap Company; Messrs. Grossmith & Co., London; Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, U.S.A.; and Messrs. Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

CUSTOMS CONVENTION.—The Cape Town Controller of Customs has been approached by the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce on a point arising out of the preference clause of the Customs Convention. In the case of a great many articles imported from the United Kingdom, the ingredients are manufactured in the United Kingdom but are imported from abroad. The question therefore arises to what extent such articles as starch, when imported into this country, should be given the advantages of the preference tariff. The same question has arisen in Canada, where the preference principle has been in force for some years, and the Controller, after communicating with the Director of Customs in the Transvaal, states that that Government has agreed that the Canadian principle should be adopted in the South African Customs Union—viz., that if British labour to the extent of not less than one-fourth of the value of the manufactured article has been expended, that article shall be entitled to come in under the 25 per cent. rebate.

Transvaal Notes.

JOHANNESBURG, August 1.

MR. M. WALKER POLE, of Braamfontein, returned from Europe a few weeks ago, accompanied by his newly wedded wife.

MR. W. L. P. LEE, late of Durban, has opened a shop in Kimberley Road, Betramstown, under the style of "The Betrams Pharmacy."

MR. H. M. POTTER, of Johannesburg, has taken over the business of Mr. B. Litovitch at Germiston, the latter having removed to another part of the town.

MR. W. A. LOWE, retail manager of Lennon's Pritchard Street establishment, is at present ill in hospital, but is making good progress towards recovery.

MR. W. FORTUNE, of Messrs. W. Gardiner & Co., Port Elizabeth, is at present in town on a business visit. Mr. A. Wilson, representing Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, is also with us just now.

MR. ST. J. YEO, who was for several years manager of Lennon's branch at Stellenbosch, Cape Colony, has commenced business on his own account at Potchefstroom, the old Transvaal capital.

NEW PHARMACIES have been opened in Roodepoort and Randfontein by Messrs. Thomson & Davidson. Mr. Thomson is managing the Roodepoort establishment, while Mr. Davidson has charge at Randfontein.

A PHARMACY is shortly to be opened in the rising and fashionable suburb of Yeoville by Mr. J. Mitchell, who has been with Mr. H. Trembath for some years. The new pharmacy is likely to be a success, as Yeoville is a considerable distance from the business quarter of Johannesburg.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between Mr. S. Wernikoff and Mr. W. S. Cohn, under the title of S. Wernikoff & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The pharmacy in Commissioner Street is retained by Mr. Wernikoff, while that at Vrededorp has been taken over by Mr. Cohn, who has made great improvements in the premises.

MR. A. H. JONES, late of Kimberley, has acquired the Clifton Pharmacy, Braamfontein, Johannesburg, from Messrs. R. Lawrie & Co. The business was originally established by the late Mr. A. Kidd. Mr. Jones, who is a new arrival on the Rand, was, until quite recently, managing one of the businesses of Messrs. Rufel (Limited) in Kimberley.

THERE have been several meetings of the retail chemists in the town held during the last few weeks to discuss the new Customs tariff, and as a result of their deliberations a revised price-list will shortly be published. The wholesale houses have already advanced their prices, the approximate increase being 12½ per cent. on foreign patents and 7½ per cent. on the majority of English patents.

GREAT INTEREST is being evinced in the case of Dr. H. H. H. Hurdmann, who is at present undergoing a preliminary examination on a charge of murder, for having caused the death of a young woman by performing an alleged illegal operation upon her. The accused doctor is a Canadian, and is the proprietor of a pharmacy in town, which is managed by a qualified chemist. The opinion is freely expressed that the evidence of the Crown is too slender to procure a conviction.

THE LABOUR QUESTION still remains unsolved. A Commission has been appointed by the Government, and is still sitting, to inquire into the whole question. Evidence is invited from anyone possessing knowledge on the subject. There is a strong section of the community in favour of importing Chinese, but the great majority are against the adoption of such a course. It will be a good thing for the town when the question is settled one way or the other.

A CASE OF INTEREST to chemists was heard on July 20, at Potchefstroom, Mr. C. A. Geen being charged with a contravention of the law prohibiting the sale of poison without a permit from the Magistrate or a medical man. Mr. Geen stated that he sold the poison to a woman, McClelan, who was an old customer, in accordance with the English law, she saying it was required for cleaning gold lace. The A.R.M. (Assistant Resident Magistrate) said although a breach of the law had been committed, Mr. Geen was no doubt following out what he believed to be the correct course, and what was, probably, pretty generally practised by chemists in the Transvaal. A fine of 5*l.* was imposed.

DURING 1902 the exports of soap from Barcelona amounted to 134 tons only, against 1,131 tons in 1901 and 3,476 tons in 1900.

Australasian News.

MR. JOHN WHITTAKER WARD, who has been elected a member of the Queensland Pharmacy Board, carries on business in Queen Street, Brisbane, as a chemist and dentist. Mr. Ward received part of his education in England.

PRELIMINARY BEFORE APPRENTICESHIP.—The Pharmacy Board of South Australia have passed a resolution requiring the Preliminary examination to be adopted before apprenticeship. The regulation comes into operation in 1905, but does not affect those who are already apprenticed.

RECIPROCITY in the matter of pharmaceutical diplomas has now been established between Tasmania and Cape Colony. The regulation which has been gazetted discriminates the certificates issued by other Boards, which may cause difficulties later on.

INFANT-FEEDING.—Dr. A. Jeffreys Wood, hon. medical officer of the Children's Hospital, Melbourne, read at a recent meeting of the Medical Society of Victoria a note on infant-feeding in which he states that many children, even from ten days old, who are unable to digest the ordinary dilutions of milk, thrive splendidly on undiluted and unsterilised strippings, which are the last portion of the milk drawn from the cow's udder, and are unusually rich in cream. An ounce of strippings every two hours to an infant ten days old led to a rapid gain in weight without any disadvantage. When the strippings were sterilised and diluted, as once or twice happened by mistake, the result showed a loss of weight instead of a gain from week to week.

MR. SEDDON'S PROPOSALS.—In the course of his Budget statement delivered at Wellington, N.Z., on August 12, Mr. Seddon congratulated the Colony on its continued prosperity, and foreshadowed a surplus of 500,000*l.* on the current year's transactions. He proposed to impose a substantial duty on certain articles of foreign manufacture, leaving it to the mother country to respond if she thought fit; and expressed the opinion that complete investigation would show that the United Kingdom is losing ground industrially compared with Germany and America, and that every well-wisher of the Empire would be staggered at the result of the pending inquiry. It was proposed, he said, to hold an international exhibition in 1905 on a large scale to celebrate the completion of the through lines of railway in the North and South Islands.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.—A notice recently issued by the Comptroller-General of Customs states that all advertising-matter not shown on invoices will be forfeited. The inconvenience resulting from the loss of such enclosures can readily be understood. The Australian Customs law is in some points very stringent, as the following example shows. An importing firm had once got certain goods through at 10 per cent. duty, and a second consignment was entered upon arrival at the same rate. On the goods being opened up in the Custom-house the firm noticed that the correct duty was 15 per cent., and paid the difference. In spite of these facts they were fined the legal penalty and costs, amounting in all to 6*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* A petition was lodged for the recovery of the goods, which had been held by the Custom-house. A decision of the Customs authorities has forbidden Australian firms to have their catalogues printed in Great Britain and mailed direct to their customers; this course being regarded as an evasion of the duty to which the catalogues would be subject if shipped in bulk.

AN AUSTRALIAN GROCERS' PRICE-LIST.—In a recent issue of the *Grocer* an article dealing with grocery in South Australia appears, with the object of disproving the assertion "that our Australian cousins were rather behindhand in their methods and manner of trading." Appended to the article in question is the price-list of the "Retail Grocers' and Storekeepers' Association of S.A. (Limited)," in which the following prices are quoted:

A. & H. food (No. 3) 1*s.* 1*d.*, (Nos. 1 and 2) 1*s.* 9*d.* per tin; acid, tartaric, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., 10*d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 6*d.* per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; crystals, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., 6*d.* per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; Allen's hair-restorer, 6*s.* bottle; Ayer's cherry pectoral, 2*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 3*d.*; Ayer's hair vigor, 3*s.* 9*d.* per bottle; Ayer's sarsaparilla, 4*s.* 3*d.* bottle; bile-beans, 1*s.* 3*d.* carbonate of soda, 3*d.* per lb.; Cerebos salt, 10*d.* and

1*s.* 6*d.*; Chamberlain's cough-remedy, 1*s.* 6*d.* per bottle; chlorodyne (Browne's), 1*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 3*d.* per bottle; citrate magnesia, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., 9*d.* per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; cocoa, Fry's, 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.; cocoa, Cadbury's, 11*d.* per tin; cocoa, Van Houten's, 1*s.* and 2*s.* per tin, 3*s.* 10*d.* per lb.; cocoa, Dr. Tibbles's Vi., 1*s.* and 2*s.* per tin; cod-liver oil (Möller's), 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle; Condy's fluid, 1*s.* 6*d.* per bottle; cream tartar, 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., 8*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; Doan's kidney-pills, 2*s.* 9*d.*; Diamond dyes, 6*d.* per packet; Dr. Ridge's food, 1*s.* 3*d.* per tin; Elliman's Universal embrocation, 1*s.* 6*d.* per bottle; Elliman's Royal embrocation, 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.* per bottle; Eno's fruit salt, 3*s.* 3*d.* per bottle; Epsom salts, 6*d.* per lb., 1*s.* 9*d.* per box; Everett's cream, 6*d.* per bottle; Fellows' syrup, 6*s.* per bottle; groats, patent, 10*d.* per tin (Robinson's); Hearn's bronchitis-cure, 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle; honey, 2-1*lb.* tins, 8*d.*; insectibane, 7*d.* per tin, 6*s.* 6*d.* per doz.; Kay's essence, 11*d.*, 1*s.* 3*d.* per bottle; knife-polish (Oakley's), 7*d.* and 1*s.* 2*d.* per tin; linseed (whole), 3*d.* per lb., 2*s.* 9*d.* per doz.; linseed (crushed), 4*d.* per lb.; mustard (Colman's and Keen's), 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 11*d.* per tin; Nestlé's milk-food, 1*s.* 9*d.* per tin; Neave's food, 1*s.* per tin; pain-killer, 1*s.* 4*d.* per bottle; Pears' soap (unscented), 6*d.* tablet; Pears' soap (assorted), 1*s.* 3*d.* box; pink pills, 2*s.* 9*d.* per box; Scott's emulsion, 2*s.* 4*d.* bottle; Seigel's pills, 1*s.* 3*d.* per box; spirit of wine, 1*s.* per bottle; Steedman's soothing-powders, 1*s.* 4*d.* per packet; St. Jacobs oil, 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle; Tanglefoot, 1*s.* 3*d.* per doz., 2*s.* per tray; Tricopherous, 1*s.* 6*d.* per bottle; Warner's safe cure, 4*s.* 6*d.* per bottle; Winslow's syrup, 1*s.* 2*d.* per bottle.

The foregoing selection, comprising more than half of the articles named in the list, shows that at least the Australian grocer has not been slow to follow the example of his British cousin in the appropriation of chemists' goods.

East Indian News.

FIRE.—An outbreak of fire which occurred in Bombay last month, on the premises of Messrs. Bright & Co., chemists, caused damage to stock estimated at Rs. 2,000. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

MR. A. C. ROY has severed his connection with Messrs. F. S. Chindoo Roy & Co, Rangoon, and has started business on his own account as A. C. Roy & Co., "The British Pharmacy," at 81 Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

QUASHED.—At Colombo Mr. Justice Grenier decided in appeal, on July 29, a case in which the District Judge had convicted Mr. G. A. Chelliah, apothecary at Mullaitivu, of causing grievous hurt to one Muttusamy, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment. After hearing the arguments, his Lordship quashed the conviction and acquitted the accused.

DEADLY SWEETS.—The twin daughters of the traffic superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway died at Calcutta on July 30, from opium-poisoning. It seems that the father was an habitual opium-eater, and had left the opium-jar open and within the reach of the children, who, mistaking the drug for sweets, swallowed a fatal quantity.

American Notes.

AT THE HUB.—The National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Proprietary Association of American are to hold their annual meetings at Boston from September 7 to 12. Business and pleasure are the combined attractions.

NERVE ENOUGH.—The Ki Ki Remedy Company, manufacturers of a nerve-tonic and patent medicines, with offices at 261 Broadway, New York, and plant at 218 East Second Street, Cincinnati, assigned on July 24 for the benefit of their creditors. The company was incorporated in 1902, with a capital of \$10,000.

RESINOL-SUBSTITUTION.—The United States Court at Cincinnati has granted a perpetual injunction to the Resinol Company of Baltimore, in the suit which that corporation filed against A. Hoffmann & Co. to prevent the alleged substitution of the preparation manufactured by the Resinol Company. It also transpired that one of the leading physicians of Clifton, O., was the person through whom the Resinol Company were notified that their goods were not being used by several firms in Cincinnati, although the name was used to cover the substitution.

Personalities.

MR. H. M. TURNER, formerly with "Mother's Oats" and "Force" Food Company, has been appointed manager to Ridge's Patent Food Company, Boleyn Road, London, N.

MR. PIERRE FELIX PERRÉDES, who is working in the Wellcome Research Laboratory, has been awarded the Maisch prize by the American Pharmaceutical Association for his paper on "The Anatomy of the Stem of *Derris uliginosa*."

MR. H. O. WESTCOTT will represent the Iron-Ox Remedy Company (Limited), from September 1, in London and district and on the South Coast, and Mr. J. Benn will represent the company in the Midlands, South Wales, and West of England.

THE funeral of the late Mr. H. J. PARSON, pharmaceutical chemist, Cambridge, whose death was reported in last week's issue, took place at Mill Road Cemetery on August 21. There was a large attendance, including representatives of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association—Messrs. A. S. Campkin (President), E. S. Peck and E. H. Church (Vice-Presidents). Among a large number of wreaths was one sent as "a tribute of sincere sympathy" from the committee of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.

Business Changes.

MR. A. COLLINS, chemist and druggist, of Malton, has opened a new business in Corn Market, Pontefract.

MR. W. J. SAUNDERS, chemist and druggist, has purchased Carter's Drug-stores at Westow Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.

MR. E. R. BANNER, chemist and dentist, who has been established at 36 Old Haymarket, Liverpool, for a great many years, is removing to larger and more extensive premises at 62 Byrom Street, Liverpool.

MR. R. SKINNER, homœopathic and dispensing chemist has, in consequence of street-widening, removed from 138 High Street, Bromley, Kent, to more modern and commodious premises at 26 Widmore Road, Bromley.

MR. F. B. PARKIN, chemist and druggist, Ripon, trading as J. B. Parkin & Son, has taken Mr. G. E. Whysall, chemist and druggist, of Grantham (who has been his confidential assistant for some time), into partnership, and the firm will now trade under the style of Parkin & Whysall.

Births.

BARKER.—On August 22, at York Road South, West Hartlepool, the wife of Mr. J. B. Barker, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

HUNTER.—At 15 Carlton Place, Aberdeen, on August 19, the wife of Mr. Robert Hunter, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

LINDSAY.—At Tayview, Pitkerro Road, Dundee, on August 23, the wife of Mr. R. M. Lindsay, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

BILLANY—ROWELL.—On August 18, at St. Mark's Church, Hull, by the Rev. S. C. Alderidge, John Boyd, son of Mr. L. M. Billany, chemist and druggist, Hull, to Margaret Alice (Maggie), daughter of Mr. Rowell, Holderness Road, Hull.

FIELD—STOREY.—On August 11, at St. Giles's Parish Church, Northampton, by the Rev. Markham Evans, William Field, chemist and druggist, Wolverton, Bucks, youngest son of the late Captain William Field, of Burpham, Arundel, Sussex, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Steel Storey, of Northampton.

JULL—BARROW.—On August 26, at St. Mark's, Winhill, Burton-on-Trent, Alfred Proctor Jull, chemist and druggist, Market Street, Charlbury, Oxon, to Lydia Constance, eldest daughter of Mr. H. M. Barrow, of Burton-on-Trent.

HOPKINS—ANDREZ.—On August 18, at the Mairie of the 14th arrondissement, Paris (*le premier témoin* being Mr. F. J. Boss), Claude Augustus Hopkins, chemist and druggist, to Eugénie Andrez, daughter of Mme. Veuve Andrez.

MUTER—WALWORTH.—On June 30, at All Souls' Church, Leichhardt, Sydney, N.S.W., by the Rev. Thomas Holme, Charles William Muter, younger son of Dr. John Muter, F.R.S.Ed., Horley, Surrey, to Mabel, daughter of the late John Walworth, of Sydney.

PEEBLES—ISLES.—At Darling's Hotel, Edinburgh, on August 25, by the Rev. J. S. Finlayson, Burntisland, Fred C. Peebles, chemist, Kilisyth, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Peter Isles, Burntisland.

Deaths.

CALDERWOOD.—On August 20, at Biggar, Lanarkshire, Mr. John Calderwood, of Spencer Park, London, S.W., managing director of Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), aged sixty-three. Mr. Calderwood had for nearly a quarter of a century occupied the responsible position of managing director of the company which manufactures Price's glycerin. It is due in no small measure to his exceptional abilities as an organiser that the company occupies such an exceptionally favourable financial position. Some months ago, after a serious illness, it was apparent that Mr. Calderwood's health was failing, but it was hoped that a holiday in his native air in Scotland would restore his vitality—a hope which has unfortunately not been fulfilled.

COOK.—The death is reported of Mr. William Cook, a son of the late Mr. Edward Cook, founder of the firm of Edward Cook & Co. (Limited), soap specialists, Bow, E. Mr. Cook entered the firm early in life and remained in it until his death. He was much esteemed in religious circles, being associated for many years with the Weigh House Chapel, and latterly with Harley Street Chapel. He was subsequently a deacon and Sunday-school superintendent at Highbury Quadrant Church.

McMASTER.—On August 21, at 8 Palmerston Villas, Upper Rathmines, Dublin, Mr. George McMaster, M.A., J.P., chemist and druggist, aged eighty-one. Deceased was a member of the well-known firm of Messrs. McMaster, Hodgson & Co., Capel Street, Dublin. When younger he took part in civic affairs as a member of the Corporation, and was also a Guardian of the South Dublin Union. The funeral took place on August 24, and was largely attended.

POWELL.—At 59 St. Mary's Butts, Reading, Mr. John Powell, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-one. Mr. Powell was a native of Bristol, and his early life was spent at the Royal Bristol Infirmary. He afterwards went to Newbury, where he occupied the position of dispenser to the Newbury Dispensary, and so discharged his duties that his characteristic love for the poor was fully exemplified. He eventually settled in Reading in business as chemist and druggist, and will be long remembered for his kindness and attention to those in affliction.

ROBINSON.—At Park Hill, Ipplepen, South Devon, last week, Mr. Joseph Fletcher Robinson, formerly of Liverpool. Mr. Robinson went to Liverpool in the early fifties, becoming connected with the firm of Robert Sumner & Co., wholesale druggists, Lord Street, first as traveller, then as partner. In 1867 he commenced business by himself as general produce-broker, and was afterwards joined by Mr. R. R. Meade-King in forming the firm now known as Meade-King, Robinson & Co. He retired from business in 1881, and since that time has resided at Ipplepen. He was for many years a member of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, and of the Chemists' Association of Liverpool, serving a year of office as President of the latter. His son (Mr. B. F. Robinson) is editor of the London *Daily Express*.

WHITE.—On August 17, at 165 Stanley Road, Liverpool, Mr. Thomas White, chemist and druggist. Mr. White had been in business as a chemist and dentist for nearly thirty years. He was very well known and highly esteemed in the district.

Legal Reports.

High Court Case.

THE ODOL CASE.

IN the Vacation Court on August 26, before Mr. Justice Walton, the matter of *Lingner v. Max Schliephak (Limited)* was again mentioned by Mr. Bramwell Davis, K.C., who moved for an injunction to restrain the defendant company from passing off as Odol any of their own preparations. The plaintiff, he said, was the registered owner of a trade-mark in respect of Odol, which was a dentifrice sold in bottles of a peculiar shape, some of which he produced for his Lordship's inspection. Plaintiff also supplied for chemists dummy flasks for exhibition in their windows. What had happened was this: A German waiter at the Langham Hotel, named Baumann, was in the habit of using the dentifrice, and he sent a brother waiter named Steer to the defendants' place of business at 44 Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, to purchase a bottle of Odol. He bought a bottle for 2s. 6d., but Baumann, when he attempted to use it, found that the contents of the bottle were not Odol. He sent it back, and Steer was told to call again. Defendants refused to change it, and there was a conflict of evidence as to what took place. Baumann took the bottle to the plaintiff's place of business, and plaintiff discovered that it was not the proper stuff, and had commenced an action against the defendants. The defendants did not admit that they sold the bottle. They did not actually deny it, but they had failed to keep an appointment at plaintiff's solicitor's office—hence the action.

Mr. Galbraith (for the defendants) said they denied the whole thing.

His Lordship: You are not going to sell any more?

Mr. Galbraith: We never did sell. The whole thing is a question for trial. There is a strong conflict of evidence.

Mr. Bramwell Davis: If my friend will give an undertaking—

His Lordship: Without prejudice.

Mr. Galbraith: This is a charge of fraud, and if we give an undertaking it will be an admission that we did it.

His Lordship: I shall not now try the question as to whether this thing happened or not. There is no urgency.

Mr. Bramwell Davis: This is a serious thing. I am willing to accept an undertaking without prejudice.

Mr. Galbraith: I am willing to say I did not sell or intend to sell, and I ask that plaintiffs shall not advertise this in any way. I say there is no *prima facie* case against us.

His Lordship: You say that you have not sold, and will not sell, anything in these Odol bottles.

Mr. Galbraith: I am willing to say that, if they will not advertise it.

Mr. Bramwell Davis: It is not usual to advertise these things.

The matter then dropped on this understanding, no order being made. Costs to be costs in the action.

Pharmacy (Ireland) Act, 1875.

COOPER'S DIP.

AT the Ballinasloe (County Galway) Petty Sessions, on August 22, Sergeant Timothy O'Sullivan summoned Mr. Lawrence Conroy, on the charge of keeping open shop for retailing and dispensing poisons and for selling and retailing and dispensing arsenic contained in a packet of Cooper's sheep-dip, he not being qualified.

The Magistrates present were Mr. R. R. Wade (presiding), the Earl of Clancarty, Colonel Thornhill, Messrs. John Hynes, Thomas Byrne, and J. J. O'Shaughnessy.

Sergeant O'Sullivan stated that on June 16 he purchased a packet of Cooper's sheep-dip from Mr. L. Conroy, of Main Street, Ballinasloe. On July 15 he forwarded the sample to Professor Tichborne for analysis. He read Section 30 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) dealing with the sale of poison by an unregistered person.

Professor Tichborne deposed to the result of his analysis. He said the parcel received from O'Sullivan weighed a little over 1½ lbs. and was labelled "Cooper's Sheep-dipping

Powder." It was stated on the label that the powder, like all other effectual sheep-dipping preparations, contained poison. He found on examination that the powder gave arsenate of soda equal to about 20 per cent. of white arsenic. Arsenic is a scheduled poison, and, 3 gr. of arsenic being poisonous, the package therefore contained over 800 poisonous doses. "I do not mean to say," continued the professor, "that it would poison 800 persons, but that is the only way, or at least the most convenient way, that I can put the result of my analysis before you."

Cross-examined by Mr. Hutchinson Davidson (solicitor for the defendant): You are familiar with all those sheep-dips?—I am.

They nearly all contain poison?—Oh no.

I believe that a sheep-dip that is any good contains a portion of poison?—I believe very likely it does.

Mr. Byrne: This will be a very fine advertisement for Cooper's sheep-dip.

Professor Tichborne: The carrying out of the Poisons Act is left in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Society, therefore they have taken an interest in this case. A man should be qualified before he sells poison; and in reply to a remark that has been made, I must say that it is imperative that if a man sells poisons he should know what a poison is. It is not necessary that he should be a pharmaceutical chemist; it is only necessary that he should be a registered druggist. It is competent for Mr. Conroy to go up and qualify.

Colonel Thornhill: Then it would be quite easy for Mr. Conroy to qualify?

Professor Tichborne: Yes, it would be easy enough.

Mr. Hutchinson Davidson: If it is so easy as all that, it cannot be much good.

Professor Tichborne: It is, at all events, necessary to see that he knows the difference between flour and white arsenic.

Mr. Hutchinson Davidson: Is not there a fee for qualification and a proportion of the fine?

Professor Tichborne: I do not think the Society makes much out of that. My experience of these prosecutions is that, with appeals and everything else, they get nothing at all.

Mr. T. Byrne: They want to create a monopoly: when they have an article worth 1s. they can charge 2s. for it.

Colonel Thornhill: Mr. Conroy can go up and qualify if he likes.

Mr. Byrne: He has a great deal more use for his time.

Colonel Thornhill: But it would be a benefit to him.

Mr. J. J. O'Shaughnessy: It seems to me that it is a farce.

Professor Tichborne: Considering this is a most poisonous compound, it is quite competent for any person to commit a murder, or anyone may commit suicide through buying one of those parcels for 1s. There is a special Act for the sale of arsenic, and Mr. Conroy does not even keep a poisons-book.

Mr. Hutchinson Davidson: We are not at all charged with that.

Mr. Byrne: If a person goes in and buys this mixture, is there any law to prevent him using it for that purpose?

Professor Tichborne: No. But the idea of keeping a poisons-book is that the seller must know the person that is purchasing poison, or if he does not know him he must get him to bring some one that does know him, and then he must enter it in his book.

Mr. Byrne read the following section of the Pharmacy Act:

Nothing in this Act contained shall extend to or interfere with the making or dealing in patent medicines, or with the business of wholesale dealers in supplying poisons in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing, save and except the provisions against the compounding of poisons or medical prescriptions, and against the preparing of any medicines of the British Pharmacopœia except according to the formularies of the said Pharmacopœia; and nothing in this Act contained shall prevent any person who is a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain or holds a certificate in veterinary surgery from the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, from dispensing medicines for animals under his care.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy: This will be a case of making up medicines for animals, not for men; there is nothing at all in the Act to include this charge. It is simply straining the Act.

Mr. Byrne : That section deals with patent medicines. I say that this is a patent medicine for external use.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy : It is simply a medicine for sheep, and if a man wanted poison he certainly would not look for sheep-dip.

Mr. Hutchinson Davidson : This is a clear case of straining the Act. The defendant simply sells a made-up parcel intact from the manufacturer. He gets it and sells it simply as a sheep-dip. It is not a case of a man making up a prescription with arsenic or any other poison himself ; it is made up for him when he gets it, and he retails it.

Mr. Byrne : It must be considered that he gets it wholesale.

Colonel Thornhill : The question is how much of that powder would kill a man ?

Mr. Byrne : That is not the question at all.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy : If a man wants to commit suicide, there are more ways of doing it than by buying sheep-dip.

Mr. Byrne : I hold that it is a patent medicine, and that he has a perfect right to sell it. The Act of Parliament put into our hands shows that patent medicines are exempt.

Professor Tichborne : Might I say something that might affect that question ?

Mr. Byrne : No, sir, we will not hear you now ; we consider that patent medicines are exempt.

The Chairman : The Bench dismiss the case without prejudice.

There was a similar case against Thomas B Hibbits, of Kilconnell, in respect of a packet of Mallin's sheep-dip, in which Sergeant O'Sullivan was complainant.

Professor Tichborne : This case is practically the same as the other, so far as the analysis is concerned. The question has been raised that it is a patent medicine. That is quite immaterial, for we have had cases proved and fines recovered. If they contain poison, it is illegal to sell them under the circumstances detailed in this case.

Mr. Byrne : We find that Section 31 of the Act exempts patent medicines.

The Chairman : The Magistrates make a like rule in this case.

This case also was dismissed without prejudice.

Poisoned Flesh Prohibition Act.

RAT-POISONING.

At Fareham, on August 24, George Donaldson, chemist and druggist, Portsmouth, was summoned for having caused to be laid in his garden flesh impregnated with strychnine, rendering it poisonous, and calculated to destroy life. It was explained for the prosecution that Dr. Heygate's dog was poisoned with strychnine, and as the result of inquiries the poison was traced to the defendant's garden. Evidence having been given bearing out the charge, defendant pleaded not guilty, and it was contended on his behalf that, as the poison was placed in the garden for the specific purpose of killing rats, his client was not liable. According to the constable's evidence, the poison was under a sieve in the shed, and from it a hole ran to the back of the house, which made the object of the poison very apparent. After a brief deliberation in private, the Bench announced that the case had not been proved to their satisfaction and the information would be dismissed, without calling upon the witnesses for the defence.

Trade-marks Act.

A RHEUMATIC CURE.

In the Supreme Court, Cape Town, on July 29, Mr. Justice Kotze gave judgment in the case of Jones v. P. J. Peterson & Co. The applicant, who carries on business in Cape Town as the Rheumaticuro Company, complained that the respondents, by advertising for sale and selling a certain medicine, under the name of "Rheumaticide," are infringing his registered trade-mark "Rheumaticuro." The respondents, the well-known Cape Town wholesale druggists, advertise and sell as agents Cornell's "Rheumaticide," and have been doing so for the last sixteen months. The respondents also purchase from the applicant his "Rheumaticuro" in large quantities, and likewise advertise and sell this specific. They alleged that during the past sixteen months the

applicant has sustained no loss whatever through their selling "Rheumaticide," and that no one has been deceived thereby. His Lordship exhaustively reviewed the facts of the case and the arguments brought forward, and came to the conclusion that it had not been proved that anyone had been deceived either by the appearance of the preparations or by the similarity of the titles. The proceedings, he pointed out, only commenced about three weeks before, and the respondents had not had a reasonable time and opportunity of communicating with their principal, who resides in England, and who might have a good defence to the claim of the applicant. Under all the circumstances, he thought it best not then to decide upon the rights of the parties, and that the matter should be left open. The applicant would then be at liberty to approach the Court again by action, and both parties would have an opportunity of placing more information before it. The application for interdict was therefore refused, with costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

MILK OF SULPHUR.

At the Droxford Petty Sessions (Hants), on August 20, John Rees Jones, chemist and druggist, Hambledon, was summoned for selling milk of sulphur adulterated with sulphate of lime to the extent of 29 per cent. The purchase and analysis having been proved, defendant said he had only taken over the business three months before, and had found two kinds of milk of sulphur, one marked "common" and the other "precipitated." He thought the latter was pure, and threw the other away. He did not test the "precipitated" to see whether it was genuine. The Bench made no conviction on defendant paying the costs, 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

County Court Case.

A BEETLE DESTROYER.

In the City of London Court on August 26, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., the case of Fulcher v. Jago was heard. The plaintiff, Mr. William Fulcher, 2 Pleydell Court, Fleet Street, claimed from Mr. J. Jago, manager of Hill & Sons (Limited), 59 Bishopsgate Street Within, the sum of 2*l.* 2*s.* for destroying blackbeetles and cockroaches at the house of Mr. Adolph Ratteau, Maida Vale. The plaintiff said that he was employed to destroy blackbeetles at the house in question, and he understood the defendant was to pay. The charge ought to have been five guineas, but he did the job cheap on the understanding that it would lead to further business. It was denied, on behalf of the defendant, that he had ever employed the plaintiff to do anything at the house of Mr. Ratteau, and Mr. Ratteau, in his evidence, said that the method adopted by the powder which the plaintiff spread about the place not only did not destroy the beetles, but they thrived the more. The plaintiff said that was the first time any aspersion had been cast upon his powder. The hearing was adjourned for defendant's attendance.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re GEORGE THOMAS KNIGHT, 5 Tynewydd Terrace, Newbridge, Mon., late Castle Street, Caerphilly, Glam., Chemist and Druggist.—The first meeting of the creditors was to have been held last week at Westgate Chambers, Newport, Mon., but no creditors were present, and the affairs of the debtor will be administered by the Official Receiver in the usual way. The debtor attributed his insolvency to bad trade.

Re ANNIE ELIZABETH CONON (trading as Robinson & Co., High Street, Chester-le-Street, Durham, Druggist, &c.).—The public examination took place on August 25 at Old Elvet, Durham, before Mr. Registrar Marshall. The debtor's statement of accounts showed total liabilities 723*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, of which 639*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* was expected to rank. The Official Receiver's observations were to the effect that debtor commenced business about February, 1898, with a capital of 84*l.*, borrowed money. Six creditors had got judgment against her, two of whom were in possession under process of execution at the date of the receiving order, and another creditor was then suing. The books of account kept in connection with the business were cash-book and debtor's

Edger. The debtor had known of her insolvency for the last two years, and contracted all her present debts during that period. She estimated her profits for the last three years at 25% a year, and her household and personal expenses at 104% a year. The debtor, in examination, said the business she commenced five years ago was formerly carried on by her husband, who was sold up under a bill of sale which he had given on the furniture. She bought the stock at that time, and borrowed the money to do so from Mr. James Turnbull. That had all been repaid. She carried on the business in the name of Robinson & Co., because that was the name of the firm ever since her husband served his time there. Her husband bought the business from his late employer. When debtor acquired the business she continued to deal with the same people her husband dealt with. They were informed of the change by circular. All the invoices were made out in her name except these of one firm. She had not taken an active part in the management of the business. Practically she left the whole of the management of the business to Mr. Coxon. The Deputy Official Receiver: In fact, you mean to say it has been practically treated as if it was his business, and your name has only been used as a cloak? The Debtor: I scarcely see it in that light. Replying to further questions, debtor said she opened a banking account as the owner of the business, and she signed all cheques. Replying to further questions, debtor said that her husband had about 2% a week as manager. The Deputy Official Receiver said that, in addition to what Mr. Coxon had been drawing, debtor had been drawing 4% a week. The examination was adjourned.

Re JACQUES & SON (Elwin Jacques, trading as above), 37 Cank Street, Leicester, Chandlers.—The following are amongst the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich	34	14	10
Carless, Capel & Leonard, London	28	14	3
Cohen, I. & M., London	30	9	9
Colman, J. & J. (Limited), London	51	18	9
Cook, E., & Co. (Limited), London	91	9	0
Field, J. C., & Co. (Limited), London	85	0	5
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, London	14	10	7
Kent, G. B., & Sons, London	31	12	0
Pears, A. & F. (Limited), London	12	0	0
Price's Candle Company (Limited), London	43	4	8
Spratt's Biscuit Company (Limited), London	24	14	3
Stephenson, Mager & Co., London	11	7	6
Tidman & Sons (Limited), London	39	0	5
United Alkali Company (Limited), Liverpool	36	7	4
Vinolia Company (Limited), London	12	12	6
Wright, Layman & Co. (Limited), London	15	16	1

Deeds of Arrangement.

Noble, Robert, 8 Hooton Road, Aintree, and **John Hall Noble**, Buckley, trading as Crossleys Soap Company, and Hunter & Co., 22, 24, and 26 Maguire Street, Liverpool, chemical and dry soap manufacturers. Trustees, George Bowler, 30 North John Street, Liverpool, chartered accountant, and another. Dated, August 17; filed, August 24. Liabilities unsecured, 749l. 10s. 8d.; estimated net assets, 612l. 10s. Among the creditors are:

	£	s.	d.
Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich	23	0	0
Coward, G. & T., Carlisle	15	0	0
Deane, E. J., Liverpool	190	0	0
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Liverpool	10	0	0
Holland, Miss, Aintree	50	0	0
Makin, J. J., & Co., Rochdale	25	0	0
Varney, J. P., London	50	0	0
Wilson, T. B., Aintree	100	0	0

Richards, Richard Henry, 92 Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, and 118 Rushey Green, Catford, chemist and postmaster. Trustee, Alfred Manners, 76 Cannon Street, E.C., chemists' transfer agent, &c. Dated, August 18; filed, August 24. Secured creditors, 1,133l. 1s. 9d.; liabilities unsecured, 809l. 19s. 4d.; estimated net assets, 5,67l. 18s. 3d. Among the creditors are:

	£	s.	d.
Allen & Hanburys (Limited), London	17	0	0
Ashton & Parsons (Limited), London	10	0	0
Bristow, T. F., & Co. (Limited), London	16	0	0
Camwall (Limited), London	10	0	0
Cook, E., & Co. (Limited), London	15	0	0
Lambert, E., & Co., London	10	0	0
Lorimer & Co. (Limited), London	40	0	0
Newbery, F., & Sons, London	50	0	0
Parke, Davis & Co., London	10	0	0
Sutton, W., & Co., London	392	0	0
Wilkinson, J. F., Manchester	12	0	0

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Copley, W. H., and Clark, A. W., under the style of Copley & Clark, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, physicians and surgeons.

Pittock, G. M., and Harnett, C. J., under the style of Pittock & Harnett, Margate, physicians and surgeons.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Van Homrigh, Peter John, Robertsbridge, Sussex, medical practitioner.

ADJUDICATION.

Campbell, William Bell, Denton, near Manchester, late Liverpool, doctor of medicine.

New Companies & Company News.

GREENOCK APOTHECARIES & LAWSONS (LIMITED).—Capital 8,000l., in 17 shares. Aërated and mineral water manufacturers. First subscribers: David Blanche, wine-merchant, 33 Market Street, Greenock; Angus Macpherson, tea-merchant, 35 Kelly Street, Greenock; Robert Martin Lawson, aërated-water manufacturer, 23 Robert on Street, Greenock; Daniel Orr, grocer, 13 Ann Street, Greenock; Olaf Fowler Lawson, aërated-water manufacturer, 16 Wellington Street, Greenock; James Gow Lawson, aërated-water manufacturer, 21 Antigua Street, Greenock; George Young, wine-merchant, 17 Brackleston Street, Greenock. Office, 3 Clarence Street, Greenock.

SAMUEL MEGGITT & SONS (LIMITED)—Capital 75,000l., in 17 shares (30,000 6-per-cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To acquire the business of chemical-manure manufacturers and merchants, bone crushers and merchants, glue and grease manufacturers and merchants, &c., carried on by Samuel Meggitt & Sons (Limited) (incorporated in 1893), at Sutton-in-Ashfield and elsewhere, in pursuance of a scheme sanctioned by the High Court, and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturing chemists, &c. The consent of Samuel Meggitt (Sheffield) (Limited) to this registration has been filed. Minimum cash subscription, 100l. The number of directors is not to be less than two, nor more than five; the first are J. Neill and T. Townarow. Qualification, 200 shares; remuneration, 100l. each per annum (200l. for the Chairman). Registered office, Hamilton Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

LIVERPOOL CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—At the second annual meeting a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared for the year ending June 30, carrying forward a balance of 777l. 3s. 5d.

THE BOOTS' COMPANIES.—Warrants for the quarterly dividends in Boots' Pure Drug Company (Limited) (preference shares), Boots' Cash Chemists (Eastern) (Limited) (6 per cent. preference shares; 5 per cent. second preference shares), Ordinary shares at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, Boots' Cash Chemists (Western) (Limited) (6 per cent. preference shares), Boots' Cash Chemists (Lancashire) (Limited) (6 per cent. preference shares), Boots' Cash Chemists (Southern) (Limited) (6 per cent. preference shares) will be posted on September 30 to the proprietors registered in the companies' books on September 1.

ILFORD (LIMITED).—The Committee appointed to consider the proposals of the Eastman Kodak Company for the absorption of the Ilford business have issued their report, and there is little doubt that the recommendations contained therein will meet with general approval. The Eastman offer is rejected, as it is considered utterly inadequate. No cash payment is suggested. Another point is that the Kodak is an American company, the shares of which are practically unsaleable in this country. Suggestions are made for an amalgamation of the British makers of photographic plates and films. The committee were not admitted to the company's premises, as some of the processes of manufacture are secret. It is suggested that the present chairman and vice-chairman of the company be asked to resign, their past experience, it is claimed, not fitting them for the positions they hold.

Scientific Progress.

Spice-standards.—The United States Congress have given authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards for food-products. No official promulgation of the standards adopted has yet been made, but the following table shows suggested standards for spices:

	Not more than			Not less than		
	Total Ash	Ash Insoluble in Hydrochloric Acid	Crude Fibre	Non volatile Ether Extract	Starch (Diastase-method)	Starch (Direct Inversion)
*Allspice	6 per cent.	0.5 per cent.	25 per cent.	—	—	—
Cayenne pepper	6.5 per cent.	0.5 per cent.	28 per cent.	15 per cent.	1.5 per cent.	—
†Cloves	8 per cent.	0.5 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	—	—
Ginger	8 per cent.	3 per cent.	8 per cent.	—	42 per cent.	46 per cent.
Mace	3 per cent.	0.5 per cent.	10 per cent.	20/30 per cent.	—	—
Mustard (ground)	8 per cent.	—	—	—	2.5 per cent.	—
Nutmegs (ground and whole) ...	5 per cent.	0.5 per cent.	10 per cent.	25 per cent.	—	—
Pepper, black	6.5 per cent.	2 per cent.	15 per cent.	† 6 per cent.	22 per cent.	28 per cent.
Pepper, white	3 per cent.	0.5 per cent.	5 per cent.	§ 6 per cent.	53 per cent.	40 per cent.

* Not less than 8 per cent. quercitannic acid.

† Not less than 12 per cent. quercitannic acid.

‡ 100 parts of non-volatile ether extract contain not less than 3.25 parts of nitrogen.

§ 100 parts of non-volatile ether extract contain not less than 4 parts of nitrogen.

Ginger should contain not more than 1 per cent. of lime; bleached or limered ginger should contain not more than 10 per cent. of ash and 4 per cent. of lime carbonate, conforming in other respects to standard ginger. Cinnamon or cassia should contain not more than 8 per cent. of total ash and not more than 2 per cent. of sand.

Bismuth-tannin Compounds.—Thibault (*Bull. de Soc. Chim. de Paris*, 1903, 747) has examined the conditions under which bismuth forms tannin compounds, and also the nature of the compounds so formed. He finds that pure tannic acid only acts on the hydrated oxide of bismuth, and not on the anhydrous oxide. The bismuth is substituted in the hydroxyl group, leaving the acid function still free. To obtain the pure compound $C_{14}H_9O_{15}Bi$, the theoretical amounts of the constituents must be used, otherwise variable compounds, with excess of tannic acid, are formed.

The Spectrum of Radium.—Sir William and Lady Huggins recently communicated a paper to the Royal Society in which it was announced that a photograph of the spectrum of radium had been obtained. The spectrum was at first thought to be helium, but subsequently was identified as the well-known band spectrum of nitrogen. This conclusion lends no support to the theory which has been put forth that radium generates helium by the break-up of its own molecules.

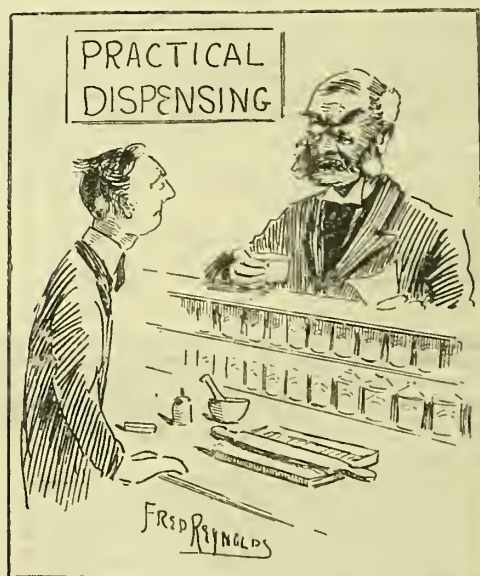
The Resolution of Atropine into Isometric Hyoscyamines.—Gadamer has shown that tropine is always inactive optically whether it be obtained from atropine or hyoscyamine. It is therefore clear that the activity of the bases is due to the tropic-acid residue. Amenoniya (*Arch. Pharm.*, 240, 498) has now prepared the optically active hyoscyamines by decomposing atropine into tropine and tropic acid. The tropine is separated and not necessarily purified, and the inactive tropic acid is resolved into its isomers by means of its quino salt. On separating the quinine salts and liberating the tropic acids the dextro modification has an optical activity + 71.3° and the levo variety - 72.75°. The tropic acid is now combined with the tropine by heating on a water-bath with hydrochloric acid. The resulting hyoscyamines are dextro or levorotatory according to the sign of the tropic acid used.

Radium Emanations.—Professor E. Rutherford communicates to *Nature* a note in explanation of the phenomena of radioactivity. He concludes that the radium emanation is the active principle of radium, for about three-quarters of the activity of radium is due to it. Thus a large proportion of the radiations from radium is a direct result of the changes occurring in the very minute amount of matter constituting the radium emanation. If ever 1 c.c. of the radium emanation can be collected at one spot, it will exhibit some remarkable properties. The powerful radiations from it would heat to a red heat, if they would not melt down, the glass-tube which contains it. This very rapid emission of energy, in comparison with the amount of matter producing it, would continue for several days without much change, and would be appreciable after a month's interval. The very penetrating rays from it would light up an x-ray screen brilliantly through a foot of solid iron.

The Assay of Cantharides.—Léger (*Journal de Pharmacie*, 1903, 457), anticipating the insertion in the next edition of the Codex of methods of assaying simple drugs, has carried out a series of experiments on a number of those which contain a well ascertained active principle, with a view to determine the most suitable process for official use. The drug now under review is cantharides. He states that 0.80 per cent., the amount of cantharidine required by the German Pharmacopœia, is clearly too high. It appears that 0.3 to 0.5 covers most samples. Léger

proposes benzene as the most suitable solvent, as the cantharidine thus extracted is nearly pure. Twenty-five grams of the powdered flies is treated with 125 c.c. of benzene and 2 c.c. of HCl. The vessel is tightly closed, and kept at 60° to 65° for three hours, with repeated agitation. The liquid is then run through a plug of wool, and a fresh extraction is made. The residue from the distillation of the benzene consists of a green oil with crystals of cantharidine floating in it. To it 10 c.c. of low boiling petroleum ether is added, and, after leaving for twelve hours, the green fluid is decanted through a tared filter. The crystals of cantharidine are washed four times with 6 c.c. of petroleum ether, when they can be weighed. It is not clear whether the author means benzene or benzine to be used as the solvent.

The Kaleidoscope.



At Bloomsbury Square.

EXAMINER: But, pray, sir, what has become of that extra pill I saw?

CANDIDATE: Please, sir—I—I—swallowed it.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Medicine-stamp Revenue

now exceeds a third of a million sterling. Not quite enough to run this country for twenty-four hours. The amount looks insignificant as a contribution to the national income, but it seems more substantial if we consider that it is about sufficient to pay the salaries of his Majesty's Ministers, with almost enough over to settle with the Judges of the High Court. But besides providing food, raiment, and shelter for all these deserving people, proprietary medicines have done yeoman service to the literary education of the nation during the last half-century. They, and soaps and cocoa, have made the halfpenny papers, the cheap magazines, and the sixpenny editions of British classics possible and profitable by their advertisements. It may be said that hereby they have done as much harm to souls as more directly they have done to bodies; but let them have whatever credit or discredit may be due to them.

The New Concession

offered by the Board of Inland Revenue is a valuable and, I think, a generous one. It goes a long way towards meeting the difficulties which have been created by the "Influenza" judgment. It was the exact formula on the label which was so awkward. Now in place of that the Board will allow an "adequate indication," and with this on the label we may recommend the medicine as much as we please without stamping it, so long as we do not claim any proprietary right in it. We have to surrender the *quasi*-nostrum benefits which we formerly had in the use of such titles as cough-mixture, indigestion-pills, rheumatic embrocation; but we get, *en r  vanche*, an important extension of our opportunities for pharmaceutical eloquence on labels on the simple condition that we give an adequate indication of the ingredients of the remedies. If we do not desire to give even that, the alternative of stamping always remains.

A Few Instances

may be cited to show a little clearly where we are. An indigestion-mixture may probably be adequately indicated as "a combination of bismuth and pepsin with aromatics"; a neuralgia-tonic, "in which the well-known and highly beneficial properties of iron, quinine, and phosphorus are presented in the most assimilable form," is another specimen; liver-pills, "the active ingredients of which are podophyllin and nux vomica, regulating the action of the liver and giving it tone"; these are samples of more or less adequate indications. There is a great field opened for the display of the skill of the accomplished label-writer, and of course it is to be remembered that this concession applies only to medicines concocted at home by duly qualified pharmacists. It is hardly necessary to say that fancy names or misnomers, such as syrup of figs for senna-mixtures, will not be regarded as adequate indications.

Mr. Stoodley Adds

that "the Board must in future decline to advise chemists whether or not the terms of a particular label are such as to bring the medicine within the scope of the exemption." This decision is not surprising, though the reason given for it is rather thin. It would be quite easy for the Board to preface their opinions with the words, "assuming that the ingredients are correctly stated," or something to that effect. But adequate indication is very difficult to define, and I can quite understand the Board declining to make sport for the trade generally by ruling that this indication is and the other one is not adequate. I notice that the *Pharmaceutical Journal* reads this intimation from the Board as an announcement that no more

opinions as to the liability of labels are to be forthcoming from Somerset House. That, however, is not at all what Mr. Stoodley says. He is evidently only referring to opinions on labels wherein the exemption in regard to known, admitted, and approved medicines is claimed.

The Pharmaceutical Council

must feel pretty sore with itself since the publication of the Board's latest concession. Its representatives might have gone to Somerset House and come away with this treaty in their pockets, and thus have secured all the credit of it. They chose, however, to follow their usual policy of masterly inactivity, and it only happens that nothing is lost by it this time.

Territorial Representation

gets two vigorous defenders in Mr. Weir, of Kemnay, and Mr. J. P. Gilmour, of Glasgow. The relish of the scheme to both of these advocates seems fairly to correspond. Mr. Weir contemplates with obvious enjoyment the process of assisting some of the present members out of the Council, and Mr. Gilmour similarly anticipates the ejection of the "old gang." Both, of course, have only the idea of substituting better men. But under the proposed arrangement neither of these gentlemen would be concerned with the "old gang" at all, or at least with only 5 per cent. of it, and with that limited section only once in three years. Each would only vote for one member, and the other twenty might be imbeciles or traitors for anything he could do to influence the election. To the earnest politician the chief attraction of an election is the savage joy of jabbing out the names of uncongenial candidates. How would the Scotch members of the Society like to be debarred from ever again exercising this privilege, say, on Mr. Carteighe? In all seriousness, this suggestion of distributing the representation of a little community like that of the Pharmaceutical Society into twenty-one sections seems to be an utterly retrograde one. I should be surprised if Scotchmen would not be the first to cry out against the system as soon as their three special representatives were out-voted by a tyrannical English majority.

The Medical Immortality

conferred on the chemists and doctors whose names have become associated with popular remedies is, perhaps, about the most cheaply won glory which fame bestows. Among the men named in Mr. Wilbert's paper on page 379 of last *C. & D.* very few have any claim to renown beyond the lucky fluke which has linked their names with some compound which has happened to catch on. Blaud, Donovan, Dover, Fowler, James, and Plummer were medical practitioners of no special repute in their profession. But their little devices in the way of formulas, which can hardly be dignified by the title of inventions, have yielded them a wider and perhaps a more lasting fame than the world has given to some of its greatest benefactors.

Other Names

besides those quoted by Mr. Wilbert may be added to his list, and should not be forgotten in furnishing our Pantheon. These are Thomas Goulard, a professor of surgery at Montpellier, who wrote a treatise on the extract of Saturn in 1760; Dr. Gregory, a famous Scotch professor of medicine (it is said that fifteen other Gregorys, all members of the same family, held professorships in British universities); Scheele, whose fame is secure without the association with hydrocyanic acid; Mynsicht, Mindererus, Sydenham, Seignette, Warburg, and Fehling. More closely and more permanently still a few names have become enshrined in our labels. The Countess of Chinchon and the Count Frangipanni are among these. Our own generation is preparing a long list of personal synonyms for posterity, but it is not for us to say which of the many we are accustomed to will survive. Holloways seems to have a fair chance as a substitute for aloes, merely by the effect of confusion in pronunciation, Condy for permanganate, and perhaps Dinneford for fluid magnesia. But the public takes one name and rejects another without any apparent reason. A million spent in advertising will not necessarily make a name stick. No law for the establishment of a name as a permanent addition to language has yet been discovered.

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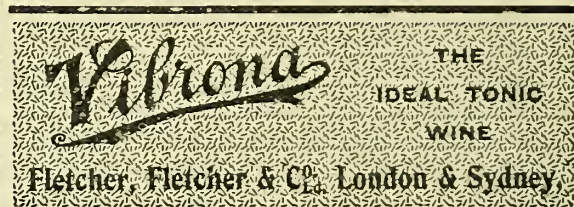
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Editorial Comments.

Elucidation.

THE correspondence in the Stamps Department of the Inland Revenue, Somerset House, must have assumed immense proportions within the last few months. The Board have been asked to advise on many matters connected with the administration of the Medicine-stamp Act, and it is only fair to add that advice has been freely given. We propose to note a few of the decisions of which particulars have been sent to us.

Mr. W. S. Glass, proprietor of the firm of James Robertson & Co., Edinburgh, sent an inquiry as to whether businesses carried on under firm-names were to be regarded as entitled to the benefits of the qualified-chemist clause. The Board's reply is "that the title to the benefit of the exemption from medicine-stamp-duty in favour of known, admitted, and approved remedies does not depend on the name or style under which the business is carried on, but upon whether, as a matter of fact, the proprietor or proprietors of the business are duly qualified chemists or druggists" (25,404. S. 1903). The Board have previously stated that they do not regard limited companies as entitled to the above exemption.

Firms who do a business with shopkeepers in put-up pills are experiencing a good deal of trouble in changing the labels of their goods. The extension of time granted till January 1, 1904, is giving an opportunity to replace existing labels with non-liable descriptions. Titles such as "compound rhubarb pills," "digestive pills," "pennyroyal-and-steel pills," "chamomile pills," "compound taraxacum pills," "dinner-pills," and "castor-oil substitute" are safe; but such descriptions as "liver-pills," "head and stomach pills," "little liver-pills," and "antibilious pills" are liable or doubtful. In the case of one subscriber the Board have passed labels bearing the words "The Pills," with "L.," "H. & S.," or "A." in brackets beneath; but according to another correspondent (page 404) a label with the words "Head and stomach pills" has been passed.

There has been a doubt as to whether the diarrhoea-mixture label which the Board passed some years ago is still exempt (THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 530) when sold by a qualifie chemist. The following are two recent

Diarrhoea-mixture.

decisions, the title in each case being "Diarrhoea-mixture," and the doses being given:

(1)

Prepared according to the formula approved by the Government Board of Health, whose following observations demand the most serious attention from every person:

"Looseness of the bowels, however slight, should on no account be neglected. It is by far the most usual forerunner of the disease (cholera), as well as the most important, because in its various degrees it constitutes that stage in which life may be most easily saved."

Through not attending to this caution many lives have absolutely been thrown away; and, on the other hand, by a prompt and early use of such a remedy, thousands have been saved, both in Europe and India.

In the case of No. 1 the Board replied to Mr. Forster, Seaham Harbour, that "it appears to relate to a medicine falling within the exemption from duty in favour of known, admitted, and approved remedies." No. 2 was marked "Liable" when sent by a Hull chemist, no indication of the formula being given on the label.

"Cooling-powder for infants and young children," followed by the dose, has been marked "Not liable to duty."

Various Labels.

"Universal Household Embrocation," which "may be safely used as a general liniment to any part where the skin is not broken," and which had the following directions, "After shaking the bottle the liniment to be well rubbed into the affected part with the palm of the hand two or three times a day," has also been marked "Not liable to duty." The Board declined to advise in the case of

(2)

N.B.—"Whenever Asiatic cholera is epidemic, the slightest degree of looseness in the bowels ought to be regarded and treated as the commencement of the disease, which at this stage is capable of being arrested by simple means, but neglected only for a few hours may suddenly assume a fatal form."—Extract from the *Directions issued by the Board of Health*.

in face of the communications we have had with the Board of Inland Revenue, that we thought it desirable to be in a position either to deny or affirm. Our inquiries at Somerset House have resulted in an emphatic reply that "the statement is absolutely without foundation."

The Customs Revenue.

THE annual report of the Commissioners of Customs for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1902, has been issued this week—two months earlier than usual. The gross Imperial Customs revenue collected during the year amounted to 35,499,723*l.*, or, after deduction of drawbacks and repayments, to 34,460,685*l.* This is 3,414,125*l.* more than was realised in 1901-2, and 739,315*l.*, or 2.1 per cent. less than the Budget estimate. The amount is, however, almost 11 per cent. more than what was produced in 1901-2, and very much more than was ever raised in this country before, by Customs duties, in any one year. These figures speak well for the vitality of our commerce, notwithstanding the pessimistic reports that trade is going from bad to worse. It is also satisfactory to note that the rate per cent. of collection again shows a decrease, the total amount expended to obtain this thirty-eight odd millions being 954,608*l.*—i.e., 2*l.* 8*s.* per cent. on the gross and 2*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* on the net receipt. The import-duty on cocoa of all sorts yielded 225,800*l.*, or 29,000*l.* less. Foreign manufactured cocoa again shows a substantial increase, but the clearances of cocoa-butter were the lowest since a duty was placed on the importation of this article, the amount received being 997*l.* and the quantity cleared 239,362 lbs. It is, therefore, evident that the British cocoa-manufacturer is increasing his output of this by-product. The net yield of the duty on foreign spirits was 4,739,781*l.* in 1902-3—an increase of 158,260*l.*, or 3.5 per cent. The clearances of foreign spirits increased from 8,981,880 gals. in 1901-2 to 9,785,976 gals. in 1902-3, or 9 per cent. Of this quantity 1,196,711 proof gals. were for methylating purposes, and at 5*d.* per gal. duty yielded 23,661*l.* During the last three years the quantity taken for methylating has risen enormously, on account of the low price of German raw spirit. Neither the extra 1*d.* duty imposed in June, 1902, nor the new German spirit-tax has curtailed the imports into this country, as the above figures show an increase during 1902-3 of 553,509 proof gals., and are the largest on record. Of perfumed spirits we imported 38,653 liquid gals., which yielded 35,500*l.*, against 38,836 liquid gals. and 35,342*l.* in 1901-2.

The duties on sugar, glucose, molasses, saccharin, &c., have yielded 4,478,700*l.*, or 1,920,520*l.* less than in 1901-2. Saccharin and saccharin-mixtures yielded 14,696*l.*, the imports for home consumption being 235,135 oz. only, compared with 61,198*l.* and 1,011,937 oz. in 1901-2. There will probably now be a further shrinkage, as the manufacture of saccharin is to take place in this country. Of soy containing molasses 19,026 cwt. was imported, the net amount of duty collected being 951*l.*, and of tamarinds in syrup 560 cwt. yielded 28*l.* Glucose brought 136,000*l.* to the revenue, the figures being practically the same as in the previous year. It may be remembered that the duties on glucose were originally fixed at 2*s.* per cwt. on liquid and 2*s.* 9*d.* on solid glucose, but in consequence of the imposition of the corn-duties it became necessary to add to these amounts in order that the home manufacturer should not be placed at a disadvantage as compared with his foreign competitor, and the rates were accordingly raised to 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 2*d.* respectively.

The consumption of chloral hydrate is decreasing, the receipts from the duty being 1,204*l.*, against 1,393*l.*, or 18*l.* less. Chloroform also yielded 21*l.* less, the gross receipts

THE COUGH-MIXTURE,

OR

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CAMPHOR.

(Prepared according the Formula of the Bristol Royal Infirmary.)

A well-known and highly recommended Preparation for most kinds of coughs.

But there is not much doubt that the remedy is known, admitted, and approved.

On the other hand, the following have been marked "Liable":

PARASITIC-LOTION.

A piece of soft flannel to be wet with this Lotion, and well rubbed into the parts affected.

TOOTH-TINCTURE.

(Poison.)

Directions.—A few drops on cotton applied to the tooth in pain; if hollow, forced into the cavity.

A curious communication reached us this week from one of our subscribers. It was to the effect that the representative of a label-house assured our correspondent that he had seen "in black and white" instructions to Inland Revenue officers not to take any notice of unstamped medicines sold below 6*d.* There was a lot of similar information which we considered so ridiculous,

False Rumours.

being only 14%. Duty to the extent of 5% was paid on collodion, an increase of 2%. For several years the receipts from acetic and butyric ethers have continued to decline, but last year they improved to the extent of 103% and 115% respectively, compared with 1902. On sulphuric ether the gross amount collected was 127%, or 154% less. Ethyl bromide and ethyl chloride present increases of 1% and 88% respectively, the receipts on the latter product being 379%, while ethyl iodide dropped 1%. Transparent soap in the manufacture of which sugar has been used brought 122% to the revenue, or 18% more than last year.

The Next Diary.

THE very liberal response to our offer to insert formulæ of known, admitted, and approved remedies in THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1904 shows that the trade appreciate our efforts to meet the medicine-stamp difficulty. To further assist our subscribers we have this week included in our pages a form which needs only to be filled in and posted to secure the advantages which publication in the DIARY will give. We thank the retailers and wholesalers who have sent us formulæ. There is, however, a tendency amongst wholesale packers of counter-goods to wait and see how things turn out—a policy which we think will be resented by the retailer when he is asked to pay the cost of the stamps next year. Many of the recipes which we have received are of considerable value to the senders, and have been in use for long periods. One subscriber tells us he has sold the preparations, the formulæ for which he sends, for thirty-three years with great success. Another has had his batch of recipes in use since the sixties. Several of the medicines have acquired local reputations for the cure of simple ailments, but, we need hardly add, we shall give no indication of the quarter from which the recipes have been received. We append a few extracts from letters received within the last few weeks in reference to the DIARY formulary:

"Whatever the *C. & D.* takes in hand is sure to be well done." (130/22.)

"An admirable way out of the vexatious question." (117/32.)

"I wish you luck, and I am sure the DIARY will prove a blessing to hundreds of chemists." (118/25.)

"I think you are doing a noble work for the trade in printing these formulæ." (125/43.)

"It is a grand opportunity which the trade will appreciate." (127/70.)

"Our thanks are due to the *C. & D.* for helping us out of our difficulties." (129/25.)

"If you publish my forms, it will save me pounds in medicine-stamps." (130/16.)

"Let me know if you have not room for all my recipes, so that I can send the discarded ones to the Pharmaceutical Society." (127/4.)

"It is giving you a lot of labour, but without doubt it will benefit the trade." (129/20.)

"A capital way out of the difficulty." (129/58.)

"A very wise and discreet arrangement." (131/9.)

We would ask chemists who intend sending formulæ not to delay, as the DIARY is already in course of preparation.

A Statesman's Recreation.

The great statesman—the Marquis of Salisbury—who died last Saturday found relaxation from the cares of State in scientific research and speculation. Chemistry and electricity especially interested him. One of the daily papers speaks of Lord Salisbury as the "best amateur chemist of his time," this being capped by another journal which declares that "he always made up his own prescriptions." Lord Salisbury was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1869, his election being under the special-privilege clause, which admits distinguished statesmen to the fellowship. A

laboratory or workshop was fitted up at Hatfield House, but it is difficult to see how his lordship could find much time for research when his arduous and exacting duties to the State are considered. Those who were present at the jubilee dinner of the Chemical Society in 1891—a good many pharmacists were there—will remember that Lord Salisbury proposed the toast of "The Chemical Society." The speech was a keen appreciation of science, particularly chemistry. Chemistry, he said, is one of the most powerful agents that have moved the world. His preference for chemistry was thus explained: "Astronomy is largely composed of the science of things as they probably are; geology of things as they probably were a long time ago. Chemistry is the science of things as they actually are at the present time. It teaches the mind the immortal difference between guessing and knowing, and the further chemistry goes the more it asserts the superiority of its laws and canons in all departments of human thought." In the same speech reference was made to the tremendous power of vegetable poisons of which no explanation is forthcoming, the object being to show that there are still vast fields for research in organic chemistry. In 1891 Lord Salisbury was President of the British Association for the advancement of Science, and delivered an address quite unequalled for literary brilliancy and interest. He referred to the feeling that some simpler form of matter than the elements exists, to spectrum analysis as disappointing in enabling us to find out anything about the nature of an atom, and to Mendeléeff's periodic law, in a manner which showed that the mysteries of scientific chemistry were keenly appreciated.

Modern Physiology.

A severe, but nevertheless temperate, indictment of vivisection has just been published under the title of "The Shambles of Science." It consists of a series of extracts from the diary of two lady students of physiology. In the preface the authoresses state that their object in taking up the study of physiology was to investigate the *modus operandi* of experiments on animals, and to study the principles and theories which underlie modern physiology. They first became partial students of the London School of Medicine for Women, where vivisection is not allowed, and attended the lectures on physiology there. They then obtained permission to attend various courses of lectures on advanced physiology, and also demonstrations (about fifty in all) at other laboratories in London. After their experiences they abandoned the idea of working for a final examination and scientific degree, because physiology, they found, is inseparable at present from experiments on animals, and no one objecting to the experiments could have any chance of obtaining a degree. They then proceeded to set forth their experiences, in most cases prefacing the article with the name of the college or laboratory at which the experiments described were performed and the date. Thus a chapter entitled "Painless Experiments" is prefaced "Physiological Laboratory, University of London, Imperial Institute, December 2, 1902"; another headed "Fun" is indicated as having taken place at University College in February, 1903; another was at King's College, and so on. Assuming that the account of the experiments given by these ladies is substantially correct (and the data seem definite enough), it seems incredible that some public protest has not been made before. We are familiar with the callous detachment of the pure scientist who thinks that the end justifies the most abnormal means, but the strongest point to our mind in "The Shambles of Science" is the dominant fact that apparently no definite end was attained. Furthermore, Claude Bernard, the greatest of physiologists, insisted that the "perfect physiological conditions" were those in which there was 'no pain and no anaesthesia.' We imagine it will be

difficult for even the hardest supporter of vivisection to indicate a case in which surgical experiments on a living animal can be conducted under both these conditions.

Arsenic in Beer.

Mr. E. S. Reynolds, M.D.Lond., F.R.C.P., of Manchester, points out in the *British Medical Journal*, as the result of investigations since 1900, when there was an outbreak of arsenical neuritis among beer-drinkers, that the use of contaminated glucose is not the only source of arsenical contamination. Subsequent investigations have shown clearly that malt, especially when prepared by the use of certain cokes, is largely contaminated with arsenic, and that beer prepared from this malt also contained heavy traces of arsenic. The writer also holds that his experience shows that it is not advisable that beer should contain more than $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. of arsenic per gallon, or symptoms of poisoning may occur.

The Cause of Dysentery.

The Commission on dysentery and its relationship to enteric fever have issued their report, but no definite results have been obtained. The opportunities of investigation in South Africa during the war were limited to three months, and this is stated to have been much too short a time for the proper bacteriological study of the disease. Having at the outset declared that the etiology of dysentery still remains obscure, Lieut.-Colonel David Bruce states that South African dysentery seems to be a very different disease from that of Japan with its mortality of some 25 per cent. Hence it was difficult in South Africa to obtain suitable material, and on that rock the laboratory work of the Commission came somewhat to shipwreck. In his investigations he found that there is no connection between dysentery and enteric fever, but that there was a certain amount of evidence to show that so-called cases of dysentery following enteric fever are relapses of enteric, where the disease had attacked the large intestine. Dr. W. J. Simpson, in his report, states that dysentery in the mines, where it is often associated with scurvy, assumes a virulent and fatal form, and may on occasion appear to be of an infectious character. But, with this exception, the dysentery which is common in tropical countries and the East is seldom met with. The predisposing causes include improper diet and chill, while the existing cause is generally set down to drinking water tainted with animal pollution and connected with insanitary conditions. The causes of enteric fever are considered by medical men to be the same as those which give rise to the disease in England, except that infection from person to person is much more common in South Africa. The comparative immunity of Boers from enteric fever during the late war is attributed to the fact that they almost invariably boiled their drinking-water. Colonel Lane Notter, one of the Commission, says he is satisfied that there is some evidence to show, beyond any doubt, that the active agents in the dissemination of enteric fever in standing camps were flies. The ordinary person, mindful of the alarming hue and cry and the deplorable mortality from the disease recorded during the Boer War, may be excused for being somewhat disappointed by the failure of the Commission. But perhaps this has been as successful as most Commissions of the kind.

More Competition.

A new form of competition in pharmacy and medicine has been unearthed by the *Newcastle Chronicle*. In a recent issue of that journal it is alleged that latterly the supplies of medicine given to out-patients have been greatly curtailed causing much grumbling about the alleged parsimony of the hospitals. But the cause for this economy in physic affords but another illustration of the predatory instincts of humanity even in the lowest walks of life. It has been discovered that in the slum streets of some parts of London

certain old women are in the habit of supplying their neighbours at a penny a dose with medicine for ailments either real or imaginary. These ancient ladies are always "ailing," and have several friends who are permanently in the same unhappy condition. On the strength of these ailments they attend the various hospitals as out-patients, and hitherto have been accustomed to take their own bottles—always of generous capacity—for the medicine prescribed them. The physic thus obtained they have retailed in the manner stated, without regard to its suitability for the disorders from which the purchasers imagine themselves to be suffering. The trick having been discovered, the doses have been diminished, and the physic fraud is to be put an end to.

Milk-analyses.

A circular has recently been issued by the Board of Agriculture regarding the analysis of milk-samples at the Government Laboratory. The milk is invariably sour when received, and doubts have arisen as to the accuracy of analysis under such conditions. The circular in question is intended to put such doubts at rest. According to the Board the change which takes place in a sample of milk kept from contact with the air, as in a corked and sealed bottle, is, as a rule, comparatively slight. The changes that affect the analysis, and therefore the inference to be drawn from the results, are concerned with the non-fatty solids only, and more particularly with the milk-sugar. The milk-sugar gives rise to a variety of products, the most important of which are lactic acid, ethyl alcohol, and acetic acid; but it can be shown that the only quantitative determinations which need be made in order to determine the loss in the non-fatty matter by keeping are the proportion of alcohol reckoned as proof-spirit, and the amount of free volatile acid, together with the ammonia derived from the alteration of the casein or proteid substance in the milk. The slight alterations of weight consequent on the hydrolysis and conversion of lactose into lactic acid, and the formation of certain so-called by-products of alcoholic fermentation, are partly positive and partly negative in direction, but their joint effect is too small to have any appreciable influence on the result. The entire correction, which, of course, is always additive in the case of a properly preserved sample from three to six weeks old, is fairly constant, and may be said to range from 0.2 to 0.3 per cent. In a few cases it has been found to be as low as 0.1 per cent., and in very exceptional cases—as in badly-secured samples or in bottles only partially filled—it has risen to 0.7 or 0.8 per cent. If the fermentation has passed into the butyric-acid stage the amount of free acid is greatly increased, and owing to the separated casein it is sometimes impossible to get the sample into a proper and uniform condition for analysis. In such cases the Government Laboratory declines to proceed with the examination.

A Matter of Opinion.

Dr. J. Carter Bell recently made two analyses for the Chester Board of Guardians with the object of determining the relative values of beef-tea and bovril. His first report gave the following results:

	Bovril	Beef-tea
Total solid matter ...	3.45	6.12
Ash or mineral matter ...	0.51	1.00
Sodium chloride ...	0.033	0.61
Fat ...	0.05	0.35

A second analysis a few days later led to an extended report as follows:

	Bovril	Beef-tea
Total solid matter ...	3.50	6.00
Total mineral matter ...	0.51	1.00
Sodium chloride ...	0.03	0.61
Fat ...	0.05	0.35
Albuminoids ...	2.96	5.10
Gelat'n, &c. ...	0.50	0.41

Commenting on these results, Dr. Carter Bell stated that, supposing the cost of hovril and of beef-tea to be the same, the heef-tea is 70 per cent. more nutritious than the hovril. The sample of hovril, he remarked, had been very much diluted with water. The report was commented upon in the *Councillor and Guardian*, and the virtues of hovril adversely criticised, whereupon Mr. G. Lawson Johnston, Vice-Chairman of Bovril (Limited), sent a letter of explanation. When the attention of the company was called to Dr. Carter Bell's report, wrote Mr. Lawson Johnston, a representative was immediately sent to Chester, samples of the heef-tea and hovril were taken in his presence, sealed up in the workhouse, and forwarded "to an eminent analyst in London, whose report is distinctly in favour of bovril." Mr. Lawson Johnston admitted that Dr. Carter Bell may have been correct in his analyses, "but his remark as to the over-dilution of the bovril fully explains the poor analysis obtained." Bovril is a standardised preparation, he said, while home-made heef-tea is seldom twice alike. The reply of the *Councillor and Guardian* was to the effect that the addition of water would make little, if any, difference to the real significance and value of the analysis. The organ of the Poor-law Guardians also casually remarked that although the Bovril Company themselves had a special analysis made, "they do not vouchsafe the name of the analyst or the detailed result of his investigations." They respectfully decline—in the absence of "the medical and scientific evidence" to which Mr. Lawson Johnston referred—to believe that bovril is superior to beef-tea. "As Scotch and English heef are superior to any other kind of beef in the world—including American," concludes the *Councillor and Guardian* nastily, "as we can prove to Mr. Lawson Johnston if he need be, so the unadulterated essence of Scotch and English beef must obviously be of greater value for purely medicinal purposes than any fancifully prepared extract from foreign cattle." Truly a very pretty quarrel, which might be continued indefinitely.

Recent Wills.

ADAMS. The will of the late Mr. Hugh Adams, chemist and druggist, of Weardale, Ashcombe Road, Weston-super-Mare, who died on February 12, has been proved at the Principal Probate Registry, by Mr. Samuel Pimm, retired draper, by whom the gross estate is valued at 541*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

BUSH.—Baron William Ernest de Bush, of 6 Alhert Hall Mansions, and formerly of Preshaw, Hants, chairman of W. J. Bush & Co. (Limited), of Ash Grove, Hackney, manufacturing chemists, left personal estate of the net value of 23,909*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, the gross value being 25,762*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* His will bears date December 6, 1899, and the executors are his brothers, Mr. Richard Arthur Bush, of The Holt, Morden, Surrey; Mr. James Mortimer Bush, of Ash Grove, Hackney; and Mr. Alfred Walter Bush, of Bridge House, Lordship Lane, and of Ash Grove, to each of whom he bequeathed 500*l.* The testator bequeathed to his wife, Mrs. Clara Pauline de Bush, his household effects and the income of his residuary estate for life, and, subject to her interest, he left his estate in trust for his children, or, in default of issue, as Baroness de Bush may appoint.

COOPER.—Mr. Charles Cooper, principal of the firm of E. Steiner & Co., Clemence Street, Limehouse, E., who died on May 7, has left a gross estate of 6,182*l.*

MUCKLOW.—The will of the late Mr. Walter Mucklow, dyssalter and druggist, of Castle Head, Grange-over-Sands, Manchester, Bury, and Glasgow, has been proved at 21,246*l.* gross, the net personalty being 2,402*l.*

PALIN.—The will of the late Mr. John Frederick Palin, of 6 Argyle Square, Sunderland, who died on June 3, has been proved at 1,629*l.* gross. Mr. Palin was for thirty-one years rate-collector. He was a chemist and druggist.

The Refractometric Examination of Cod-liver Oil.

By E. DOWZARD, F.C.S.

OWING to the scarcity of cod-liver oil, adulteration with fish oils and refined seal oil, &c., is becoming common, and will probably increase in the near future. Unfortunately, adulteration (unless it be very gross) is very difficult to detect by chemical means. Messrs. Umney and Bennett have noticed this fact in their recent paper (*C. & D.*, July 4, 1903); they mention the refractive index as a most promising test. I have been using this test for the past six years, and can recommend it as the best test for detecting adulteration.

From the refractometric examination of pure oils, both Norwegian and Newfoundland, the minimum refractometer-number (determined in the oleo-refractometer) was fixed at +42, but +43 might be taken as the minimum, as only twenty-three samples out of 160 gave a number below +43.

The following figures have all been obtained with Amagat and Jean's oleo-refractometer, which has advantages over the other refractometers for testing oils. The only objection to this instrument is the arbitrary scale. The standard oil should be standardised against glycerin (see *C. & D.*, vol. 56, page 1044), otherwise an error of 2° to 3° is possible.

COD-LIVER OIL.

Refractometer-figure at 22° C.

1898			1899		
Pure Oil	No. of Samples	Adulterated	Pure Oil	No. of Samples	Adulterated
		No. of Samples			No. of Samples
+42 ... 4		+38 ... 1	+42 ... 5		+41 ... 2
+43 ... 11		+39 ... 2	+43 ... 1		
+44 ... 12		+40 ... 3	+44 ... 6		
+45 ... 5		+41 ... 2	+45 ... 7		
1900			1901		
+42 ... 3			+42 ... 2		+34 ... 1
+43 ... 6			+43 ... 1		+40 ... 1
+44 ... 8			+44 ... —		+41 ... 1
+45 ... 7			+45 ... 4		
+46 ... 4			+46 ... 3		
			+47 ... 3		
1902			1903		
+42 ... 9		+34 ... 1	+42 ... —		+19 ... 1
+43 ... 5		+35 ... 1	+43 ... 3		+20 ... 1
+44 ... 2		+38 ... 1	+44 ... 6		+31 ... 1
+45 ... —		+39 ... 2	+45 ... 3		+33 ... 1
+46 ... —		+40 ... 6	+46 ... 4		+35 ... 1
+47 ... —		+41 ... 3	+47 ... 14		+37 ... 1
+48 ... 14			+48 ... 8		+33 ... 3
					+33 ... 1
					+40 ... 3
Total number of samples ... 213					
Pure 160 (+42 to +48)					
Abnormal 13 (+49 to +50)					
Adulterated 40 (below +42)					

It will be seen that some samples are classed abnormal—those giving numbers over +48. For three years—1898 to 1900—no numbers were obtained over +46, then a gradual rise took place until 1902, when a large number of samples reached +48 to +49. This year shows a decrease in these high numbers. It is hard to say whether a refractometer-number over +48 is indicative of adulteration or not; it would be safer to keep within the limits +42 and +48, as the great majority of pure oils vary between these two figures.

Likely Adulterants of Cod-liver Oil.

	Refractometer-figure at 22° C.
Seal oil	+30 to +32
Fish oil (salmon)	+19
Shark-liver oil	+29 to +35
Japan fish oil	+50 to +53
Pilchard oil	+32 to +36

Citral Value of Lemon Oil.

By Dr. S. GULLI and Mr. H. STAVENHAGEN.

MANY disputes have of late arisen upon the question of the percentage of citral in lemon oil, and we would also like to express our opinion, as the matter is of great interest to the trade.

During the last few years we have had the opportunity of examining many hundreds of samples of pure and commercial oils from different districts, and made at different times of the season.

We have always found that pure lemon oil contains 7 to 7.30 per cent. of citral, with the exception of the oil obtained in an abnormal season, when the percentage becomes as low as 6.50 per cent.

Among the various processes for the estimation of citral we have always used the most common—the "sodium-bisulphite method," as directed by Dr. A. Soldaini, ed. E. Berté.*

We have summarised the results of these numerous experiments obtained in each year, and give them in the following four tables, considering only the more interesting characters—that is to say, the sp. gr., optical rotation, and percentage of citral:

I. Season 1900.

Date	District	Sp. Gr.	Opt. Rot.	Citral, per cent.
Jan. 4	Barcellona (Sicily)	0.857	+ 62°	6.85
Jan. 6	Messine (Sicily)	0.857	+ 61°	6.95
Feb. 4	Gallico (Calabre)	0.859	+ 59°	7.30
Feb. 27	Arangea (Calabre)	0.859	+ 59° 30'	7.45
Mar. 30	Palermo (Sicily)	0.853	+ 59° 45'	7.26
Nov. 18	Messine (Sicily)	0.856	+ 59° 16'	6.65
Dec. 20	Barcellona (Sicily)†	0.856	+ 63°	6.40

II. Season 1901.

Jan. 3	Catania (Sicily)	0.8575	+ 56° 40'	6.80
Feb. 13	Acireale (Sicily)	0.858	+ 56° 30'	7
Feb. 23	Barcellona (Sicily)	0.857	+ 60°	6.90
Mar. 12	Catona (Calabre)	0.858	+ 59°	7.05
Nov. 30	Messine (Sicily)†	0.8565	+ 58° 20'	6.35
Dec. 7	Catania (Sicily)	0.857	+ 57° 15'	6.85

III. Season 1902.

Jan. 9	Barcellona (Sicily)	0.857	+ 60°	6.60
Feb. 12	Acireale (Sicily)	0.8578	+ 57° 80'	7.10
Mar. 11	Messine (Sicily)	0.8576	+ 55°	7
Mar. 30	Siracusa (Sicily)	0.858	+ 57° 40'	7.30
April 7	Gallico (Calabre)	0.859	+ 59°	7.25
April 19	Catona (Calabre)	0.859	+ 59° 10'	7.40
May 3	Melito (Calabre)	0.8576	+ 59°	7.05
Dec. 20	Messine (Sicily)†	0.8574	+ 62° 70'	6.30

IV. Season 1903.

Jan. 13	Catania (Sicily)	0.8576	+ 60°	6.80
Jan. 15	Acireale (Sicily)	0.858	+ 61°	7.10
Mar. 3	Catona (Calabre)	0.8582	+ 59°	7.10
Mar. 3	Gallico (Calabre)	0.859	+ 60° 10'	7.40
Mar. 20	Melito (Calabre)	0.858	+ 59° 30'	7.20
Aug. 2	Messine (Sicily)	0.858	+ 58° 10'	7.20

It will be seen from the above figures that pure lemon oil must contain 7 to 7.30 per cent. of citral.

We have rarely met with oils containing less than 6.50 per cent., and these oils were refused by local firms.

We are, then, astonished that the "London Essence Company" have shown, and with many investigations have confirmed, their opinion that "the percentage of citral in lemon oil is certainly not 7 to 8 per cent., but much nearer 4 per cent."§

* *Metodi generali per le analisi delle essenze*, Orosi, anno XXII, sett. 1899.

† Of doubtful purity.

‡ Refused.

§ THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, August 26, 1899; "The Lemon-oil Industry" (*Journal of the Soc. of Chem. Ind.*, December 31, 1901).

It is well known, however, that the large quantity of French and American turpentine (605,100 lbs. yearly) and of terpenes imported annually in Sicily, besides the quantity produced in Sicily in the manufacture of terpeneless oil (an amount of 15,745 lbs. yearly), all goes abroad mixed up with lemon oil. Our own experience, however, has thoroughly convinced us that a percentage of 7 to 7.30 of citral is not "a highly improbable figure." It is only according to such a percentage that commercial bargains are concluded here, and if it is less than 6.50 lemon oil is refused, for it is suspected to be adulterated.

We shall be pleased to supply samples of the above-mentioned lemon oil.

Reggio Calabria.

Trade Notes.

GRAVY SALT.—Messrs. Newball & Mason, Nottingham, are this month making a special push of their 2d. gravity salt and cloudy ammonia, particulars of which they will send to any of our readers.

MR. FRED H. BARKER, mechanical dentist to the profession, 4 Town Hall Street, Grimsby, has issued a revised price-list of his charges for dental work. The list is in card form and convenient for reference.

LIQUEFIED CO₂.—The Washington Chemical Company (Limited), Washington, co. Durham, have issued a booklet giving particulars of their manufacture of carbonic-acid gas. The liquid gas is now very largely used in the aerated-water trade. The cold produced when the liquid gas is vaporised is of great assistance in ensuring a perfectly aerated water in hot weather.

CACHOUS AND JUJUBES.—Messrs. Hawker Brothers, 7 Denman Street, S.E., have been celebrated as medicated-lozenge makers for many years. Hawker's glycerin-pastilles and "Queen" cachous are well known among pharmacists, and elaborations of these articles are now on the market. Messrs. Hawker Brothers have submitted to us sample-boxes of glycerin-pastilles and of rose-cachous such as they are now issuing, which prove that the ancient prestige of the firm is well maintained. The pastilles are sent out in decorated tin boxes with a floral label or with the name and address of the retailer stamped directly on the lid as desired. The cachous, with their quaint, old-fashioned label, in blue-card boxes, are issued in a dozen flavours, each of a distinctive full bouquet.

R.E.P. BOOK.—Chemists who have received the first edition of this book should note the following errata:

Page 160, line 10 from top, substitute "3-3" for "10-15."
Page 160, line 11 from top, substitute "5-10" for "10-20."
Page 168, line 5 from top, substitute "sulphuric."
Page 190, line 9 from top, substitute "mild" in the place of "milk."

Page 194, add "e"—Dysentery.

Page 194, line 6 from bottom, change "o" into "a"—campaigns.

Page 198, line 10 from bottom, alter "hands"—to "head."

Page 217, line 19 from top, place "ointment" after *white precipitate* instead of after sulphur.

The second edition, corrected to date, will be issued about the end of October.

Of the 3,900 tons of wine-lees exported from Alicante during 1902, 2,600 tons went to France alone, and 900 tons to the United Kingdom.

CHEMICALS and medicines valued at £47,522l. were imported at Suez last year, against £40,962l. in 1901. Exports of similar goods from Suez last year were valued at £5,198l., against £8,343l. in 1901.

FOREIGN opium has ceased to be much in demand in the Chefoo province of China, only 723 cwt. having been imported in 1902, and 1,094 cwt. in the previous year. A heavier drop, however, has occurred in the native drug, which figures only to the extent of 391 cwt. This can only represent a fraction of what is actually consumed locally, says Mr. Consul Brady in his report on the trade of Chefoo for 1902, and the balance doubtless comes in by junk, or by land from the interior, where the poppy is extensively cultivated, and thus escapes the cognisance of the foreign customs.

The Edinburgh Minor.

TWO EXPERIENCES OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT THE SAME EXAMINATION.

THE appointed morning found me with a group of pallid youths explaining to each other the total impossibility of passing our examination. The portals of fate at last opened, we passed into the beaming presence of Mr. Hill, who conducted the first batch of us to chemistry. I found on my bench a bottle of liquid labelled "Feⁱⁱ," and a weighing-bottle, unlabelled, of K₂Cr₂O₇. My neighbour had As₂O₃ and crystals of iodine. I found percentage to be 0.6, and took up my report to Dr. Gibson, who then handed me a bottle labelled "Complex mixture." It was SrCO₃ and CaSO₄, with HCl giving —. My neighbour—the champion analyst of our school and a winner in *C. & D.* competition—had cruelly hard lines. On his previous appearance he was complimented on his work—this time he failed. In the afternoon I went to dispensing with Mr. Meldrum and got off very easily:

Make six glycerin suppositories.
Capacity of mould, 1 fl. dr.

Tr. digitalis ... 3ij.
Tr. cinchonæ ... 3ij.
Mist. ammoniaci ad 3ij.
3ss. ter die.

Make 2 fl. oz. syr. chloral. hyd.

Mr. Meldrum brought me the tr. cinchon. co. for the mixture. He was exceedingly good and helpful, and I did not have to look for a single thing.

Back home to squirm with anticipation till the following midday post. I only saw the blessed words "orals" and "Thursday." I "swatted" till Thursday, and when I reappeared at York Place found only eight men.

Dr. Bower took me in botany. I rather fancied myself in this subject, so did not care, and found Dr. Bower a "jolly sort." I first got a section of wheat-seed. The slide is not placed in the microscope for you; must manipulate the instrument yourself. One man was hopelessly at sea, and, after a few words from Dr. Bower, he disappeared five minutes later. I was told to draw what I saw under the microscope and name the parts. Explain how this seed will germinate; what the food-material is, and how transferred to the growing parts. Action of gravity and light; describe a clinostat. Describe ovary of the *Umbelliferae*. Classify and describe flower given (larkspur). Recognise belladonna, henbane, Scots pine, broom, and chamomile (no flowers).

Mr. Meldrum again took me, this time in prescriptions. Write out prescription in full Latin; read another into English; report on the doses (distinctly heroic); make out a most abominably written thing; long and searching drill in doses, including colocynth and veratrine. This is not the easy subject it is made out to be.

Materia medica with Mr. Fraser—smart, alert, gentlemanly, but in a big hurry to get on. He gave me twenty to thirty specimens. Missed tussilago, like an ass. Missed a gum that might have been a queer sample of kino; did not know, and said so. Except for this, specimens were excellent, leaves fresh-dried and whole. Active principles of ipecac. and opium, how much, in what state, process of estimation. Natural order and habitat required for every specimen.

Went to chemistry with Mr. Tocher, and found him a first-class man. Made a poor show in organic, and could not have complained if I had failed. Made up leeway on aluminium and iron. Laws relating to gases: 10 litres of gas at 0°, what volume at 273°? We all had this, and most of us made a mess of it at first. I did. A temperature-and-pressure sum with pretty long figures. Tried to slip elucidation of the first sum into my pocket. Invited, with some firmness, to slip it out again.

Mr. Sutherland took me in pharmacy. He is popularly supposed to be another "holy terror," but I found him the best of the lot. Tinctures, preparation and estimation of ext. nuc. vom. liq., ditto syr. ferri iodid., alcohols, uses of the different strengths. How disintegrate calumba and nux vom., and why different? Enumerate Part I. poisons schedule. How would I sell chloroform and belladonna?

(93/27.)

I WAS first sent to practical chemistry. There I met Professor Gibson, who gave me a solution to analyse. This I found to be potassium citrate and ammonium acetate. After that I had to estimate the amount of ferrous iron in the given solution (grams in grams) by means of K₂Cr₂O₇. I just finished my titration at one o'clock, and Professor Gibson said my result was a fairly good one, and told me to come back at two o'clock.

At the hour named I was drafted to dispensing, with Mr. Meldrum in charge. He gave me the following paper:

Make six carbolic-acid suppositories.

Acid. arsenios. ... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ext. nucis vom. ... gr. $\frac{3}{32}$
Ferri carb. sacch. ... gr. iiss.

Ft. pil. Mitte xxiv.

Myrrh. ... 3ss.
Boracis ... 3j.
Aq. chloroformi ad 3vj.

Ft. gargarisma.

Sig.: To be used frequently.

Make about 1 oz. of effervescent antipyrin from the following formula: Sodii bicarb., 46; tartaric acid, 16; citric acid, 24; sacchari, 13; phenazon, 8.

Hyd. biniod. ... gr. x.

Cere flav. ... 3j.

Ol. olive ... 3ij.

Adip. præp. ... 3vj.

Ft. unguentum.

Sig.: To be used as directed.

Botany began my second day. Professor Bower asked me to make a sketch of the slide under the microscope. This I found to be a radial section of a dicot. stem, showing thickened vessels and medullary rays. He asked me the use of the medullary rays, and also their formation. Next he gave me several flowers of the *Leguminosæ*, *Rosaceæ*, and *Cruciferae* to describe and classify. After that, about twenty fresh and dried specimens to recognise. Then followed a cross-questioning on the various kinds of food-material found in plants. How and where stored? How used by the plant?

In chemistry I found Professor Gibson awaiting me, and he started away by showing me a piece of stibnite. Asked formula and how I would prepare pure antimony from it. How I accounted for the difference in colour between stibnite and the sulphide precipitated by passing H₂S through a solution of an antimony salt. How would I prepare pure mercury from cinnabar? Also HgCl₂? Preparation of Hg₂I₂ and HgI₂? What happened when lead nitrate was heated? I said NO₂ and O₂ were evolved. He asked me how I would separate them. I said, freeze out the NO₂. This led on to the oxides of nitrogen. Their preparation? Difference between NO₂ at low and high temperatures? How are potassium cyanide, potassium cyanate, hydrocyanic acid prepared? What would happen if a mixture of potassium cyanate and ammonium sulphate were evaporated to dryness on a water-bath? A few more questions on urea.

Mr. Fraser took me in materia medica. Amongst numerous specimens which he asked me to recognise were digitalis, belladonna, stramonium, and hamamelis leaves, nux-vomica seeds (percentage of strychnine in seeds, extract, and liquid extract), horseradish-root, belladonna-root (percentage of alkaloids in root and leaves), ipecac-root. Also numerous gums, resins, gum-resins, and oleo-resins? The differences between these classes and also their mode of collection? He also asked the botanical source, natural order, and habitat of most of the above.

In pharmacy, Mr. Gilmour asked me to enumerate the chief preparations of ipecac. in the B.P., their constituents, strengths, and modes of preparation. He treated the preparations of opium, belladonna, nux vomica, and squill in like manner, and then asked me in how many ways the extracts of the B.P. were prepared, and to give an example of each. Methods of accelerating evaporation? Construction and principle of the vacuum-pan and steam-bath? A few questions on the poison laws completed my examination in pharmacy.

My last subject was Latin and prescription-reading. I was given two prescriptions to write out in full Latin, with directions. I then had to read some very badly written prescriptions and detect some overdoses. He asked me about fifty doses.

(94/29.)

Trade-marks Applied for.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. DALTON, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," July 29, 1903.)

Combination of devices and facsimile signature of applicant; for a medicine. By C. de Koning Tilly, Haarlem, c/o Haseltine, Lake & Co., 45 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 252,602.

"VENTILO"; for surgical plasters. By William Mather (Limited), Dyer Street, Chester Road, Hulme, Manchester. 255,548.

Picture of girl holding jar on her shoulder and the word "CARDEAN"; for a medicated water. By Robert McIntosh Lindsay, 140 Albert Street, Dundee, chemist and druggist. 254,574.

"HERNICURA"; for surgical goods. By Trevor Chinnock Davis, 89 Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C. 254,807.

Device for baking-powder. By McDougall Brothers, 68 Port Street, Manchester. 253,096.

"BOX"; for non-alcoholic essences for making aerated beverages. By A. Boake, Roberts & Co. (Limited), 100 Carpenters' Road, Stratford, E. 253,988.

Combination of devices for "TRAVERS' PERFECTION FOODS." By Joseph Travers & Sons (Limited), 119 Cannon Street, E.C. 254,061.

"PRESERVIDE" ("Preserve" disclaimed); for food-preservatives in Class 42. By Joseph Townsend (Limited), 19 Crawford Street, Port Dundas, Glasgow. 254,706.

"ALBACINE" ("Alba" disclaimed); for soap, detergents, and other preparations for laundry purposes, and for perfumery. By the Bradford Detergent Fluid Company (Limited), 814 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 255,101, 255,102.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," August 5, 1903.)

Device; for dyes in Class 1. By Chemische vormals Sandoz, Basel, c/o Mewburn, Ellis & Pryor, 70 Chancery Lane, W.C. 255,262.

"OZIDE"; for photographic films and photographic chemicals and substances in Class 1. By Kodak (Limited), 43 Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 255,618.

"HYGROL"; for colours and varnishes. By Simon Wechsler, Vienna, c/o Harris & Mills, 23 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 255,780.

"ORGO," "EMBRO," and "HUSKO"; for veterinary preparations. By B. C. Tipper & Son, 43 Homer Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham. 252,667, 253,145, and 253,147.

"INSA"; for a chemical. [By W. Dinsdale Hawdon, Front Street, Chester-le-Street, county Durham. 254,825.

"SETTLER"; for chemicals and perfumery. By J. Knight & Sons (Limited), Silvertown Soap-works, Victoria Docks, Essex. 255,786 and 255,788.

"KANNIN"; for chemicals. By T. B. Greenwood, 25 Tamworth Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. 255,916.

Combination of devices and signature of applicant; for a medicine. By C. de Koning Tilly, Haarlem, c/o Haseltine, Lake & Co., 45 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 252,603.

"ANTIPHLOGISTINE" ("Antiphlogistic" disclaimed); for a compound drug composed of dehydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia, gaultheria, peppermint, eucalyptus, salicylic acid, and iron carbonate. By the Denver Chemical Manufacturing Company, 110 Cheapside, E.C. 253,831.

Combination of devices for pharmaceutical products. By F. Hoffmann-la Roche & Co., Bale, c/o Abel & Inray, 105-112 and 207-213 Birkbeck Bank Chambers, W.C. 254,582.

"VIP"; for a digestive tablet. By Chauncey Freeland York, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., c/o Haseltine, Lake & Co., 45 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 254,735.

Device of label with the word "DERSEE"; for an eczema-cure. By H. E. Beton, 73 Haverhill Road, Balham, Surrey. 255,311.

"NIZO"; for goods in Class 3. By Schulke & Mayr, Hamburg, c/o Haseltine, Lake & Co., 45 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 255,938.

"TAKIR"; for photographic apparatus. By Adolphe Eugene Krauss, Paris, c/o G. F. Redfern & Co., 4 South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

"IDOLICE," "HONELINE," and "DOLUCINE"; for flavouring-essences; and "MELTROS," "ATHLETUM"; for aerated beverages. By E. B. Thomson, 6 Highfield Road, Saltley, Birmingham. 253,395, 253,396, 253,398, 253,393, and 253,394.

Combination of devices; for curry-powder. By J. H. Holdsworth, 5 Sinclair Gardens, West Kensington Park, W. 253,947.

"BANANINE" ("Banana" disclaimed); for food substances. By W. A. Jones & Co., May Buildings, 51 North John Street, Liverpool. 255,416.

"FREEZETTO" ("Freeze" disclaimed); for ice-cream powder. By R. & S. Lear, 36-39 Whimble Street, Plymouth. 255,623.

"DUNADE"; for mineral and aerated waters. By H. Backhouse & Co. (Limited), Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk, Louth, Ireland. 255,503.

"ARFONSA" ("Arfon" disclaimed); for mineral and aerated waters. By the Silverspring Mineral-water Company (Limited), Bank Chambers, Folkestone. 255,626.

"COMPLEXO"; for a liquid toilet-soap, perfumed. By Richard Price, 13 Station Parade, Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E. 255,223.

"RADIUM" and "KEMO"; for preparations for the hair, &c., and for perfume and perfumed soap. By Thomas Grosert, 1 Rupert Street, W. 255,502.

"FASCINO"; for perfumery. By Margareitta Wilson and Marion Marshall, trading as Marshall & Wilson, 22 Porchester Gardens, Bayswater, W. 255,633.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," August 12, 1903.)

Device for a chemical. By Perrotts (Limited), London Works, Macaulay Street, Leeds. 252,471.

"EDINA" LIQUID GLUE and facsimile signature of applicant; for glue. By John Moncrieff, North British Glass and Ink Works, Perth, N.B. 255,410.

"BRONKURA"; for veterinary preparations. By F. Hewthorn & Co. (Limited), 70 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 255,800.

"ULCERINE" ("Ulcer" disclaimed); for an ointment for human use. By Ada Louisa Rae, 4 Grosvenor Terrace, Teignmouth, South Devon. 254,994.

"SANTALOID" ("Santal" disclaimed); for a medicine. By E. B. Lupton, 14 East Parade, Leeds. 255,628.

"MEL-MARORA" ("Mel" disclaimed); for a medicinal preparation. By Sharp & Dohme, New York, U.S.A., c/o L. E. Townroe, 26 Budge Row, E.C. 255,674.

"GLYCOSOLVOL" ("Glyco" disclaimed); for a chemical. By M. J. Matthaei, 12 Cullum Street, E.C. 255,652.

"NEVERRIP" and device (the essential particular); for medical and surgical bandages. By H. A. Kaysan, Cassel, c/o Dewitz, Morris & Co., 7 Ely Place, E.C. 253,997.

"ROBA"; for photographic printing-papers. By G. H. Roberts, 122 Albert Road, Walthamstow. 255,668.

"OXVIL" ("Ox" disclaimed); for food substances. By F. L. Borthwick & Co., 381 Kingsland Road, N. 255,697.

Device and signature (the essential particular); for a toilet-preparation. By Ethel Hartnell, 2 Dalebury Road, Wandsworth Common, Surrey. 254,527.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," August 19, 1903.)

Device of animals' heads; for a non-poisonous sheep-dip. By McDougall Bros., 68 Port Street, Manchester. £53,094.

"ANODENOS" and device; for veterinary medicines. By B. C. Tipper & Son, 43 Homer Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham. 253,148.

Combination of devices (essential particular, applicant's "own name"); for plant manures. By R. Hallmayer, Stuttgart, c/o W. P. Thompson & Co., 322 High Holborn, W.C. 255,316.

"FERTOLE"; for a chemical. By Joseph Fison & Co. (Limited), Eastern Union Mills, Ipswich. 255,827.

"GOVO"; for chemical manures. By W. Ellison & Sons, Havenside Manure Works, Havenside, Hedon, Yorkshire. 255,900.

"TIRONIDS"; for medicinal tablets. By F. G. Perkins, The Limes, Earls Barton, Northants. 255,602.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Medicine Stamp-duty.

SIR,—I am greatly surprised to find the Pharmaceutical Council are going to waste time by meditating how best to conform to the new regulations of the Board of Inland Revenue. Wait until the members of the Society find this increased duty (which in most cases they will have to bear, as an advance in price would mean a loss of sales) too much to bear and the Revenue it is too good to lose. Chemists will then cry out in mercy to be delivered from a persecution that should never have been placed upon them. Do the Council wish to wreck the professional ship, which they have so carefully steered during recent years, by openly publishing a counter-prescribing stock-book, or casting the ship itself on the sea of quackery (which was the cause of the passing of the Act). Persons who have been content to sell remedies for simple ailments under simple distinguishing names—neuralgia, diarrhoea, &c.—will be tempted to hold them forth and puff them when compelled to stamp them (if composition is objected to be divulged). We shall then degenerate into a society of quacks. Why should these sometimes skilfully prepared remedies be branded with the mark of quackery (the medicine-stamp), or the maker be compelled to disclose the composition? Would any other body of tradespeople remain silent while this injustice is pushed upon them? If the Pharmaceutical Council were to take the matter in hand, supported by the provincial associations, and have an out-of-date Act reformed, so as to allow preparations bearing ailment-names or parts of the body to be sold by *bona fide* registered chemists free from duty, they would do more for the benefit of the trade than even the Pharmacy Act has done. The vannted advantage of the penny trade, of which much has been written, is, I am afraid, a myth, as the penny "screws" will soon be supplied ready for handing over in stamped large containers, bearing elaborate labels puffing their qualities, and 5s. for licence allowed as bonus by packers to small shops.

Yours truly,

ANTI-QUACK. (130/33.)

SIR,—Referring to the letter from me which was published in the *C. & D.*, July 18 (page 102), I have written to many wholesale manufacturers of "ailment-named counter-specialties," but up to the present have not got any satisfactory replies. To me it seems as though no one feels disposed to take the lead. Surely the label folk alone should come into the arena, and show the I.R. people the enormous loss it will be to them. Then come the pill-manufacturers with their ailment-named pills and granules, glass gold-labelled vases, tablets, &c. Lozenge-manufacturers, with their pastilles, cough-lozenges, jujubes, &c., are another important section who will feel the effect. My purpose in again addressing you on the subject is not to oppose the action of the I.R., but to ask for a considerably longer period before their "edict" comes into force. Your remark at foot of my letter aptly describes the effect the "closure" will have on my business. I have been trying for some weeks to see a way out of the trouble I am in, but the more I try the worse seems the tangle. I find if the order comes into force on January 1, 1904, that I shall have to destroy every wrapper, label, circular, poster, window-card, carton, &c. This to me means at least a year's profit gone, let alone the loss that the change of title to my small goods will cause. To younger men the trial may not seem hard, but where, like myself, verging on sixty years, a "shock" comes, as this is, I am hardly able to cope with it.

Yours faithfully,

SELKIRK. (130/50.)

Head-and-stomach Pills.

SIR,—The firm for whom we are agents submitted a number of labels to the Board of Inland Revenue, and amongst those returned as "not liable to duty" "in so far as the liability is dependent on the terms of the label" was one for head-and-stomach pills. At the same time one for "liver pills" was marked "liable." Both pill-labels name organs of the body, and I am at a loss to know why the liver pills are liable when no ailment is mentioned on the label.

Yours truly,

S. S. S. (118/65.)

Stamping Pennyworths.

SIR,—There seems to be an impression that limited companies will get over the difficulty by stamping an inordinately large size tin of pills (for private use only), and sell out in pennyworths—but there are difficulties in the way. The proprietor of the pills or other preparation must not break the packet for his own sales; also, such pills can only be sold in paper screwed up and no label attached. It remains to be seen what other dodge the companies will be up to, as no doubt they have some surprise up their sleeves. Let them, and and not qualified men, fight the Inland Revenue authorities, or else we may find ourselves in a less favourable plight.

Yours truly,

LIGHT. (118/12.)

Newfoundland Cod-liver Oil.

SIR,—In THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, June 13 (page 947), Mr. C. Edward Sage replies to my letter, published June 4 (page 920). I accept Mr. Sage's statements that he did not refer specially to my manufacture of non-freezing cod-liver oil, but I think he should be a little more explicit when he makes such widespread statements about Newfoundland cod-liver oil, especially as I notice his article has been advertised very extensively by Norwegian manufacturers. There is one point that Mr. Sage brings up in his letter which I should like to refer to. He doubts the exactness of the number 261 as "saponification"-figure given in the analysis of my oil. The attention of the Director of the Chemical Laboratory of the General Association of Austrian Pharmacists, Vienna, was called to this point, and I have received the following reply:

Respecting the test of Munn's cod-liver oil, sample taken from International Fisheries Exhibition last year, I beg to say there is no error in speaking of the saponification-figure. It is true that much lower figures than 261 were stated for genuine cod-liver oil, but the respective statements, dispersed in the literature, are so different that, although the saponification-figure was considered by us to be high, there was no reason to be suspicious of the cod-liver oil, its behaviour having been an absolutely normal one in every other connection.

I trust that Mr. Sage will now admit that we can produce oil in Newfoundland that is a better article than the Norwegian; if not, he will soon find out that many of the largest dealers think so.

Yours truly,

St. John's, Newfoundland, August 8.

W. A. MUNN.

A Holiday Soliloquy.

SIR,—Like many others of my fellow-craftsmen I have dropped the familiar pestle, and am endeavouring to gain renewed health and vigour for the winter campaign. First of all I have tried, although somewhat indifferently as you will see, to lose my identity as a chemist and druggist, and have settled down—very deeply down—in the heart of a country district, at least four and a half miles by cycle from the nearest chemist's shop! Endeavouring to assume the rôle of an intelligent outsider in search of healthy exercise, and just so far as the elements permit (for they are by no means propitious), I have most laboriously climbed with my bike to the summit of various precipitous hills, and risked my neck by sliding down the surface of others, until in the process of continual ups and downs I have alighted upon many quiet villages—veritable oases—which seem to stand as permanent relics of past ages without any apparent traces of the march of modern civilisation, every one of them a haven of rest for the tired and toiling citizen. Here and there I have found a larger community, designated in my Ordnance map as a "market town," boasting an ancient, often decaying, "market house" full of old-world traditions, long peaceful streets with scarcely any perceptible sign of

life to cheer one's human solitude, and just, perchance, one chemist's shop! Herein lies the opportunity of the solitary cyclist, who, in spite of lost identity, remembers that he, too, often stands behind the symbolic carboy; so that some slight pretext is easily found for a possible talk with the one stranger in that little township who one feels must at least prove sympathetic, as the conversation discloses a common interest in a highly interesting vocation. Of such pleasant chats I have had many from time to time; the fact of being a brother "chip" a long way off his barracks is almost always a sufficient introduction, and the conversation is generally most instructive—mutually so, I venture to hope; but for my part I rarely fail to learn something which is worth knowing. Amongst other things, the proposed changes in the administration of the Medicine-stamp Act appear to have no terrors for these gentlemen, not because they are ignorant of their importance—for they are regular readers of the *C. & D.*—but for the reason that they have individually thought the matter well over and have come to the conclusion that the main result will be good for them and their trade. The village chemist wants every particle of the medicine-trade to keep him going properly, and I have spoken to several who, with no possible opportunity of conferring with others, intend pushing their apparent privileges for all they are worth. One who had been in the same village for more than twenty-five years, when I reminded him that he had on his counter many preparations coming within the incidence of the changed conditions, said, "Oh yes, I shall stamp all I wish to retain and disclose the formulæ of the others; it is perfectly simple." No sign of "blue funk" here, was my mental note. Another, who displayed large quantities of home-made weed-killer, was perfectly sure that the county members of the House of Commons would never acquiesce in any relaxation of the poison laws so soon as they really comprehend what it meant—at any rate, he had made pretty sure that his Member would not. Will all our fellow chemists who are similarly circumstanced, make perfectly sure? One other experience has seemed strange to me, trading, as I and many others do, always in the face of the fiercest competition: one notices the leisurely practice in country towns as compared with that in large cities. I had occasion to require a simple effervescent mixture, and elected to go by rail to a town twelve miles away where I was told Mr. Z. had a large chemist's business and I could get anything required. There is a station two miles from here, and two trains a day at least pull up to see if, by any chance, a passenger desires to change his location, the service hack being equally accommodating. I ventured the journey—which meant five hours altogether, there and back—and on arriving at my destination found all the shops shut up. I suggested that they were hurrying some celebrated local magistrate. Oh no! it was "early-closing day," and they all shut up at one o'clock. Hurrying to the far end of the town in quest of Mr. Z.'s pharmacy, I found that, whilst I could admire the contents of the window to my heart's content, no amount of inquiry or persuasive, even imperious, knocking at the side door could either unearth Mr. Z. or his deputy, for alas! they were holiday-making like all the other townspeople. I must not object to the holiday, for I was holiday-making myself, but I hope it may not be often that for medicine really urgently required a messenger can travel twenty-eight miles to find his quest in vain.

AN ORDINARY RETAILER. (130/3)

Mr. Idris's Address.

SIR,—I have read with great interest Mr. Idris's thoughtful address to the British Pharmaceutical Conference, published in the *C. & D.*, August 1. In treating of the relations of the doctor and the chemist as regards compounding prescriptions in this country he has opened up a question which has claimed my attention for many years. Apart from the additional security the public would enjoy if the medical profession gave over the preparation of medicines to the pharmacist, the commercial position of pharmacy would be lifted high up from the present depressed condition in which it finds itself here. This has been borne in upon me from observation in other countries of the comparatively affluent circumstances in which pharmacists find themselves where the law or custom provides for the preparation of the medical man's prescriptions by the chemist. The question, in my opinion, is of vastly more importance to the British

pharmaceutical chemist than that of the profit on patents and proprietary articles or the competition of the stores, and yet I fear that the chemist is either unable or, in some cases, unwilling to make the effort to lift his profession from the extraordinary position in which it finds itself in this country. Is this so? I hope not.

Yours obediently,

London, N.W.

ALFRED SALINGER.

The Howard James Case.

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will allow me to thank chemists and other kind friends who have assisted me in paying the fine and costs for selling poisons whilst acting as an unqualified manager of one of Boots' shops. It will be readily understood that, with a family of eight children, it has been a hard struggle; but I have met with great sympathy and kindness in unexpected quarters. In reply to Mr. Boot's last letter, he implies that I was taken over with the premises (May, 1901), the fact being that I joined the company in March, 1899. When the said shop was taken, they wired to me at Stroud to come to Walsall again. Mr. Jesse Boot is perfectly right in saying there was not much business left at 25 Park Street, for the simple reason that the business followed me to 10 Park Street when I joined two years previously. I should like to point out that in Boots' advertisements great emphasis is laid on the fact that all their branches are in charge of a qualified chemist. Now, as I was in sole charge of one of their shops, the public naturally regarded me as a qualified manager, able to supply all their requirements; and this, I think, was partly the reason why I received a higher salary than the other unqualified assistants in Boots' employment; and, moreover, although admittedly I was disobeying instructions, being in charge of a shop where it was not forbidden to stock poisons, I felt the rule was one to be more honoured in the breach than in the observance, especially as I knew that the unqualified men at the branch opposite supplied and dispensed poisons whilst the qualified assistant was absent from the premises at meal-times and on other occasions, for which they were equally liable with myself to prosecution by the Pharmaceutical Society. In further justification of my position I would mention, as a fact, that a supply of Chatsworth weed-killer (one of Boots' preparations) was sent to me to sell, without my ordering it, after I had returned all my stock of poisons, and whilst my case was pending, so that my position was a most trying and difficult one. I would point out that, during the nineteen years I acted as manager for and under the supervision of the previous proprietor—Mr. Grove—my position was secure, Mr. Grove being a qualified chemist; but after Mr. Grove disposed of the business, and I had to enter the employment of a limited company, my risk and difficulties commenced.

Yours faithfully,

58 Earl Street, Walsall, August 25. HOWARD JAMES.

[We cannot insert any more letters on this subject.—EDITOR.]

A Caution.

SIR,—I believe there is a big piece of patent-medicine stealing going on somewhere. Twice I have had people bring Beecham's pills in, saying, "My sister would rather have a twopenny or penny box of your own." I did not take much notice of these; but a few days ago a friend, who does not keep patents, was telling me just the same sort of story of, I believe, Scott's emulsion. Another to whom I mentioned it had heard the same tale in the Edgware Road, and again near the City. And to-night I had another woman in with extract of malt; I kept her waiting for a minute, hoping I should see a policeman, but she was off.

Yours,

45 Upper Marylebone Street, W.,
August 26.

CHAS. WILSON.

Telegraphic Addresses.

SIR,—In order to put customers on their guard when sending telegrams, I wish to point out how important it is to address them properly. Within a week I have had two not delivered, although there could be no doubt whom they were for. On making inquiries at the post-office for one a customer had written about, it was quietly handed to me out of a drawer; the sender had not even been advised of

its non-delivery. It is difficult to understand why so much trouble should be taken over the delivery of a letter on which a penny stamp is affixed, when a telegram, which has cost sixpence or more, and is often more important, is put on one side even when it is known whom it is for, and in my case within a stone's throw of the post-office.

Yours truly
JNO. H. SMITH.
Newark, August 24.

Legal Queries.

Consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1903, before formulating Queries.

117/7. *Red Tape*.—Pure Drug.—See reply to 118/42, "Mall."

128/22. *Nemo*.—Limited Companies and Stamp Act.—See reply to 129/10, "Lux."

115/66. *H. H.*.—Verbal Recommendations do not make a medicine, otherwise exempt, liable to stamp-duty.

129/33. *Jaded* asks if it is the custom of the trade for chemists to give their assistants a full fortnight's holiday once a year—i.e., fourteen days, including Sundays—and to pay them their salaries at the usual rate during their absence on this holiday. [It would not be difficult, we should think, to prove the custom "Jaded" speaks of. See reply to 116/55, "Pepsin."]

129/39. *Calvis*.—Who Pays?—In the case of a manager's holiday is it customary for the firm or manager to pay the *locum*? [See reply to 116/55, "Pepsin."]

125/11. *W. S.*.—Manager's Holiday.—What holiday is a manager entitled to when no arrangement was made when engaged, and who pays the *locum*? [See reply to 116/55, "Pepsin." The payment of a *locum tenens* would be similarly a matter of arrangement. If the master stipulated that the manager should have a holiday, then, of course, the master would have to provide the *locum tenens* if he required one, or supply the vacancy himself.]

116/55. *Pepsin*.—Assistant's Holiday.—Can an assistant legally claim a holiday after being eighteen months in his situation, and when, owing to the business changing hands, he is given notice to leave? [An assistant is not entitled to a holiday unless one was stipulated for when he was engaged, so that, if there was no agreement between our subscriber and his employer at the time of his engagement providing for a holiday, he cannot legally claim one.]

128/69. *R. A. N.*.—Standard Works of Reference.—The "British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia" comes within the definition of a standard work of reference, and we should say that Ruddock's "Homœopathic Vade Mecum" also comes within the term, but it would be well to get the opinion of the Board of Inland Revenue.

117/48. *Pulvis*.—The words "Prepared according to 'Pharmaceutical Formulas'" would exempt the "Pioneer Headache, Toothache, and Neuralgia Powders" from stamp-duty if there is a formula in that volume by that title.

130/18. *D. L. E.*.—The wordings of the labels you enclose—"Aperient Antibilious Pills" (pil. hydrarg. subchlor. c. coloc. co.) and "Liver Pills" (pil. hydrarg. c. coloc. co.)—meet the requirements of the Inland Revenue as to adequate disclosure.

123/32. *J. H. C.*.—(1) Unqualified persons who have not a "patent"-medicine licence cannot sell recommended pure drugs. (2) You would need to change the name of the headache-powder, as the fact that the powders have been "recommended" would render the emended wrapper liable. (3) "Family pills" is not a dutiable description.

131/8. *Forward*.—The concession made by the Board of Inland Revenue, by which the names of the principal ingredients need only appear on the labels of known, admitted, and approved remedies, applies only to chemists. The chemist need not necessarily hold a patent-medicine licence.

122/41. *H. W.*.—The label which bore the words "when the cough is troublesome" (*C. & D.*, August 8, page 273) would not be made liable by reason of the addition of the name and address of the chemist.

118/42. *Mall*.—(1) Pure Drugs may be recommended and labelled "Headache-powder," when sold by chemists, without being stamped or the seller holding a "patent"-medicine licence. An unqualified vendor needs a licence. (2) Breaking Stamped Packets.—See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1903, page 53.

129/10. *Lux*.—Limited Companies and the Stamp Act. Under the Medicine-stamp Act, the assistant is regarded as selling on behalf of a licensed person or company. It has not been decided in the law courts that an unqualified chemist who has served an apprenticeship can take advantage of the chemist clause.

125/23. *Carbolic*.—Practising Veterinary Surgery.—You will see from the extract from the Veterinary Surgeons Act, published in the *C. & D.*, August 15, page 333, that an unqualified veterinarian cannot use any title, addition, or description implying that he is specially qualified, nor can he recover his fees in a court of law. There is no monopoly of veterinary practice.

121/45. *W. F. S.*.—(1) The "cough-mixture" label is liable, as it stands, to stamp-duty, but "demulcent-mixture" would not involve liability. You could also leave off the title, as, according to a ruling (*C. & D.*, August 8, page 273) of the Board, the words "when the cough is troublesome" do not make an anonymous mixture liable. (2) "The tooth-ache-tincture" and "The corn-paint" might in the same way be simply called "The tincture" and "The paint."

133/44. *G. W. B.*.—You should take advantage of the ruling of the Board of Inland Revenue that if the "principal ingredients" are given on the label, it is considered to be an adequate disclosure. You can then retain the present name, but must add such words as "compounded of squills, poppies, ipecacuanha, &c."; or, if you send the formula for inclusion in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, you need not give the ingredients on the label. It would be treading on dangerous ground to say that the preparation is made from such-and-such a formula, when, as a matter of fact, it is not.

125/20. *G. A.* puts the following query to us: Could a tenant who is under notice to leave prevent his landlord from advertising the shop "to let" in a newspaper until the notice has expired? Could the tenant claim for loss of trade due to people getting to know of his intention to leave the premises from the advertisement, and taking their custom elsewhere? ["G. A." cannot prevent his landlord from advertising the shop "to let" before the expiration of the tenancy, nor could the tenant claim for any loss. Such a claim could only be based on an action for trade libel, or breach of the implied covenant for quiet enjoyment, and we should say the landlord is strictly within his rights.]

124/32. *Lemco*.—(1) Expiration of Month's Notice.—An employer gives an assistant a month's notice to leave about 9 A.M. on August 1, and the assistant gets paid by the calendar month. On what date does the notice expire? [Although in law a month is generally understood to mean a lunar month, in commercial matters it is understood to mean a calendar month. We should say, therefore, that the notice expires on September 1, although, unless the relations between the parties are very strained, the assistant might fairly be allowed to go after business hours on August 31.] (2) Right to Receive Holidays.—An assistant starts in an indoor situation in the middle of October, 1902, is orally promised a fortnight's holiday in the summer of the following year, and in July the date to commence the holiday is fixed—viz., August 29—but in the meantime, for a very trivial offence, the assistant is given a month's notice to leave. Can the assistant justly claim his salary for the fortnight's holiday? [With regard to the fortnight's holiday, as we understand our subscriber's inquiry the notice to quit expired before the end of the summer, and, if so, we should think he could not claim the holiday, although the master might very fairly be asked to allow for its loss.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

86/64. *J. A.*—Violet-perfume.—See *C. & D.*, July 5, 1902, page 29.

97/37. *Tattoo.*—We have no knowledge of how and with what colours tattooing is performed in South Africa.

95/30. *Lignum.*—Tattoo-colours.—See *C. & D.*, April 12, 1902, page 583.

80/61. *Eddie.*—(1) *Tr. Saponis Viridis*, U.S.P.

Soft soap	...	...	22 oz. 406 gr.
Oil of lavender	...	...	325 minims
Water to make	...	...	33 oz. 390 minims

Mix.

(2) Sal soda is carbonate of soda (washing-soda).

80/61. *Ol. Morrhuæ.*—Refer to THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1903, page 231, for a good formula for cod-liver oil emulsion with hypophosphites.

80/25. *Veritas.*—Indian Brandee.—The formula for this is:

Spirit of nitre	...	...	3iv.
Tincture of rhubarb	...	...	3iv.
Simple syrup	...	...	3j.

Mix.

Cheaper and less medicinal mixtures are sometimes used, but cannot be retailed without a sweets-licence.

81/7. *B. & V.*—Ivory Jelly.—As gelée de corne de cerf this is official in the French Codex:

Rasped hartshorn	...	...	3viij.
Distilled water	...	...	Oijj.
White sugar	...	...	3iv.
Lemon	...	...	No. 1

Wash the hartshorn, boil it in the water till reduced to one half, strain, and press; add the sugar and juice of the lemon, clarify with white of egg, and reduce by boiling to a gelatinising consistence.

86/38. *Irish Sub.*—Books on Paints.—Jennings' "Paint and Colour Mixing," 5s. (Spon); Hurst's "Painters' Laboratory Guide," 5s. (Griffin).

10/21. *Nemo.*—Particulars are given of the course of study for a dentist in the Educational Number (August 15). As you are a registered medical student, you will not have to pass a Preliminary examination.

91/3. *F. H.*—A qualified *locum-tenens* requires about three guineas a week outdoors, but the class of business influences the salary. We do not reply by post.

107/70. *Headache.*—The toxic properties of acetanilide have been much exaggerated. A powder containing 6 gr. of it with 2 gr. of caffeine is perfectly safe for headaches. The caffeine averts any heart-trouble.

109/11. *Subscriber.*—The Local Government Board (England) inform us "that they have not issued any General Order requiring Boards of Guardians to supply surgical instruments for the use of their medical officers at outdoor dispensaries."

113/46. *T. W. S.*—There is too much menthol in your pastilles. Use less, and follow Mr. Bilson's plan as described in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

111/53. *Millions.*—We do not analyse and report upon such samples as that which you send us.

123/18. *F. C. I. W.*—There is no emulsion-machine on the market at the present time of small size suited for use at the dispenser's counter. Such an apparatus would take the place of a pestle and mortar in many cases.

6/8 *Cortex.*—Do not waste your time in sending us anonymous letters.

130/59. *Prescriber.*—Formulæ for Unna's gelatins are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," pages 495 to 497.

97/6. *Chemicus.*—Red-water Cure.—This consists of black antimony and powdered liquorice. You gave us no particulars of the dose.

131/41. *J. L.* asks: "What opportunities (except apprenticeship) are open to a person who wishes to acquire the three years' experience in dispensing, and where can he find the information necessary to seek them out?" Experience could be obtained with a chemist, a medical man, or in an institution. An advertisement in the Coloured Supplement might find someone willing to take such a pupil.

130/28. *A. W. M.*—Fungoid Growth in Shop.—From what you say we should think the flooring and shelves in your shop have got dry-rot. This is due to the lack of ventilation beneath the floor. The only cure is to replace the decayed wood with new timber, taking care to see that the air has free circulation in the space between the floor and the ground.

126/17. *Quinine.*—(1) No wonder your orange-wine is unpalatable if it was fermented in a zinc bath. Better throw it away, and take the lesson to heart when making the next batch. (2) Ox-gall is the customary medium to use to make colours take on an albumin photographic print.

124/63. *Ignorant.*—Leech-keeping.—See *C. & D.*, January 17, page 81, or August 24, 1901, page 357.

125/58. *J. R. C. S.*—Plate-backing Solution.—The following formula, which was first given in the *C. & D.* some years ago, has given satisfactory results in our hands. A correspondent recently, however, said he found it gave a streaky backing:

Hard soap (in fine shavings)	...	...	3ss.
Spirit	...	...	3x.

Digest at 70° F. for seven days, filter, and dissolve in the filtrate—

Erythrosin	...	...	gr. 50
Aurin	...	...	gr. 50

124/41. *Muscha.*—It would be an advantage to you to have some certificate of qualification when applying for a Poor-law dispensership. Why not take the Apothecaries' Assistants' examination?

123/22. *J. L. D.*—(1) Black Soap is a synonym for soft soap. (2) Salt of Sorrel (as an ironmould-remover) is potassium quadroxalate. (3) Black Oils:

Olive oil	3xij.
Turpentine	3iv.

Mix, and add gradually—

Sulphuric acid	3vj.
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And allow to cool.

128/57. *Pepsin.*—Liq. Pepsini et Euonymi:

Pepsin. (soluble)	3iv.
Ac. hydrochlor. dil.	3iij.
Glycerini	...	...	3iij.
Tr. euonymi	...	...	3iiss.
Aq. chloroformi	...	...	3iv.
Aq. destill. ad	...	...	3xx.

Dissolve the pepsin in the mixture of acid and water, then add the tincture of euonymus and let the mixture stand overnight. Next filter through a filter-paper rubbed over with kaolin, and add the glycerin.

117/66. *Eucalyptus.*—The article on "Buying a Business" was in the *C. & D.*, September 12, 1896, page 423.

123/43. *Hik.*—Luminous Paint.—This is prepared according to Balmain's patent by heating together a mixture of lime and sulphur to form calcium monosulphide, which is then mixed with the usual drying oils and turpentine. Refer for further particulars to the *C. & D.*, March 16, 1901, page 459, and September 14, page 480.

119/51. *J. R.*—The change in tint in the rhubarb powder is due to the absorption of moisture. The medicinal qualities of the mixture are not affected by the change.

119/31. *Terrier*.—Liquid Dog-soap.—See *C. & D.*, August 23, 1902, page 353. We find the formula requires a little more water than is there stated.

118/49. *J. E. K.*—Cocoanut oil is intended in the formula for lanolin milk ("Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 10).

119/57. *A. B. C.*—The confusion between citron and cedrat arises from the fact that citron oil in England is called essence de cédrat in France. Lemon oil is known as "essence de citron" in France. See Dr. Gulli's paper on citron oil in the *C. & D.*, January 4, 1902, page 19.

119/15. *Radix*.—Elixir Terpin. c. Heroin. :

Terpin. hydrat. ...	...	gr. xlvij.
Heroin. hydrochlor. ...	...	gr. j.
Glycerini ...	...	℥ij.
Alcohol ...	...	℥ij.
Ess. vanilla (1-16) ...	...	℥ij.
Syrupi ad ...	...	℥vj.

M.

Dose ℥j. (= terpin. hyd. gr. j. et heroin. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$).

106/58.—*Quero*.—There are no berths for dispensers on ocean steamers.

117/38 *Zyba*.—Solubility of Sulphur.—It is true that some varieties of sulphur are not entirely soluble in carbon bisulphide, but we took it that a very accurate assay was not required. The part insoluble in carbon bisulphide is soluble in hot absolute alcohol, from which it crystallises on cooling. Perhaps oil of turpentine, in which sulphur is entirely soluble on digestion, would suit your purpose better than carbon bisulphide.

116/2. *A. H.*—Alpine Wormwood contained in the Chartreuse imitation is *Artemisia rupestris*. If you cannot get this, *A. pontica* could be used or even *A. Absinthium*.

94/22.—*A. H. H.*—Green Ink.

Methyl green or malachite green ...	℥iiss.
Distilled water ...	℥j.

Mix, and after standing two hours add—

Hot distilled water ...	℥xxx.
Sugar ...	℥v.

Shake till dissolved.

125/28. *G. M.*—(1) Removing Fur from the boiler of an engine is an engineer's job. It is chipped out; chemical means are unsuitable. (2) White Patches on the Nails are formed in the nail-substance from deposits of lime salts. They can only therefore be removed when the affected part of the nail has grown long enough to be cut. Any lubricating-material will be found useful which will tend to soften and thus assist the growth of the nail. The free application of vaseline and the wearing of gloves during the night while in bed may with advantage be tried. (3) Menstruation Trouble.—We think the trouble is due to some constitutional disturbance, and is a matter which ought not to be regarded too lightly. Recommend your customer to seek the advice of an experienced physician. There can be no doubt that in these cases excessive standing is detrimental. Rest is indicated at the menstrual periods, and the general health should be attended to.

Information Wanted.

130/13. Maker of Koumiss tablets and Koumiss syphon-bottles.

123/22. Where is "Welch's non-alcoholic port wine" to be obtained?

131/11. Name and address of a firm who make chipwood barrels as used for oatmeal-powder, &c.

131/2. Who are agents in Great Britain for "Albert's rheumatism-remedy," an American speciality?

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: August 27.

THERE is rather a better feeling in business circles this week, but trade is by no means brisk in drugs and chemicals. Complaints that there is nothing doing, however, appear to be fewer than has been the case for some time past, and with the approach of autumn there ought to be a decided improvement. It will be noted, from the table given below, that the changes are of a minor character, but still they are mostly in an upward direction. In drugs, cascara sagrada meets with a good demand, and prices have again advanced. Senega is quiet, but the latest advices from New York are one and all unanimous in declaring that we shall still see higher prices. Meanwhile, buying for current requirements only seems to be the best policy. Golden seal is rather firmer; and Mexican sarsaparilla has been advanced. Russian cantharides is getting scarcer, and a further rise has taken place. Chamomiles are of interest now, and fair quantities have been placed. Californian honey, as already indicated, will be a short crop, and higher prices are asked. Quotations for ergot vary somewhat, but the tendency is firmer generally. Castor oil is firmer both here and on the Continent; and turpentine has been excited, having advanced over 2s. on the week. Quinine has been a dead letter most of the week, but closes rather firmer. Opium and morphine are both quiet, there being very little inquiry for the former. There has been a better demand for American and Japanese oils of peppermint, and values have advanced 6s. on the spot. At the weekly sales of spices there was a quiet tone, cassia lignea, mace, and nutmegs being dearer. Ginger, cloves, and pepper were quiet, pimento firm, and arrowroot steady and in demand. The following are the principal changes of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cantharides Cascara sagrada Cassia lignea Honey (Calif.) Isinglass Mace (W.I.) Oil, turpentine Sarsaparilla (Mex.)	Ergot Golden seal Oil, castor Oil, pepper- mint (HGH and Jap.) Pepper, white Silver nitrate	Acid, tartaric	Opium (in Smyrna) Spermace Vanilla

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from August 20 to 26, inclusive: Acetone, 16; acid, acetic (@ Rotterdam) 140, (@ Fredrikstad) 24; acid, carbolic (@ Cologne) 25, (@ Amsterdam) 15; acid, citric (@ Messina), 12; acid, tartaric (@ Bari) 23, (@ Messina) 28; albumen (@ Hamburg), 40; areca (@ Ceylon), 12; ar. enic (@ Antwerp) 55, (@ Melbourne) 75; balsam copaiba (@ Para), 6; bleaching-powder (@ Hamburg), 38; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 41; camphor (@ Hamburg), 40 tubs; canary-seed (@ Constantinople), 100; cardamoms (@ Colombo) 180, (@ Madras) 5; caraway-seed (@ Rotterdam) 100, (@ Amsterdam) 25;

cinchona (@ Bombay) 160, (@ Tuticorin) 251; citrate of lime (@ Messina), 131; coca-leaves (@ Colombo), 5; cocbinal (@ Teneriffe), 6; cod-liver oil (@ Bergen) 26, (@ Aalesund) 56, (@ Drontheim) 5; coriander-seed (@ Marseilles), 113; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux), 95; drugs (@ Marseilles) 32 bls., (@ New York) 33; essential oils (@ Messina) 92, (@ New York) 10; gum, unenumerated (@ Suez) 68, (@ Karachi) 61 cs.; honey (@ Chili), 104; insect-powder (@ Trieste), 30; iodine (@ Chiti), 127; kola (@ Ceylon) 3, (@ W.C. Africa) 15; lemon-juice, conc. (@ Messina), 20 pps.; lime-juice (@ Jamaica), 32 pps.; myrrh (@ Hamburg), 54; oil, cajuput (@ Amsterdam), 10 bsks.; oil, castor (@ Calcutta), 1,050 cs., (@ Coconada) 23; oil, eucalyptus (@ Melbourne), 245; oil, olive (@ Leghorn) 20, (@ Seville) 130 brls.; opium (@ Constantinople), 72; orris (@ Leghorn), 15; pimento (@ Jamaica), 650; phosphorus (@ Montreal), 135; pot. carb. (@ Hamburg), 10; pot. permang. (@ Hamburg), 128; pot. pruss. (@ Hamburg), 14; quicksilver (@ Leghorn), 15; quinine sulphate (@ Batavia), 50 cs.; saccharin (@ Antwerp), 21; saffron, 2; sarsaparilla (@ New York) 50, (@ Jamaica) 14; senega (@ Hamburg), 9; senna (@ Bombay) 190, (@ Tuticorin) 284, (@ Alexandria) 48; shellac, 746; soda chlorate (@ Tréport), 92; soy (@ Hong Kong), 100; spermaceti (@ New York), 85; sulphur (@ Antwerp) 100, (@ Catania) 234 cks. 50 tons 1,325 bgs. 30 brls.; tamrinds (@ Calcutta), 50; tartar (@ Messina) 33, (@ Rotterdam) 44; turmeric (@ Bombay) 167, (@ Calcutta) 50; vanilla (@ Ceylon) 1 cs., (@ Anckland) 19; wax, bees' (@ Calcutta) 38, (@ Chili) 110, (@ Flushing) 12, (@ Hamburg) 13, (@ Jamaica) 25, (@ Marseilles) 9, (@ Mazagan) 2; wax, ceresin (@ Cologne) 20, (@ Hamburg) 60.

The Sugar Convention.

The London Customs Bill of Entry of August 26 (Bill A) contains extracts from General Order 57/1903, making known Orders in Council relating to the Sugar Convention Act, 1903, forms of Certificates of Origin for imported sugar, and sugar manufactured in Great Britain.

American and Japanese Peppermint-crops.

Reports to hand from New York concerning the American peppermint-crop continue to vary; first it is said that the crop is good, then that it is bad, but the consensus of opinion appears to be that it will be light. The following is the latest advice received in London from the A. M. Todd Company:

"As the distillation proceeds the conditions instead of improving grow more discouraging, and it is now an assured fact that our production will be less than three-fourths of that of last year, and probably not more than two-thirds; although last year's crop was the smallest we have had for seven years. We have distilled 185 acres, from which we have received but 1,450 lbs. of oil, which makes an average of a trifle less than 8 lbs. per acre. This is considerably below two-thirds of that which the same ground produced last year, and we see no reason for expecting that the balance will do better. Equally discouraging reports have been received from other producing districts, and so far the largest average yield we have heard of is 10 lbs. per acre. There are, however, some small fields which will yield considerably more than this, so that the area planted to new this year is a slight increase over that of last year, and it is possible that the total yield of oil may approximate that of last year should we have good weather from now until distilling is over. The weather, however, is very unfavourable at present, being cold and rainy, which decreases the yield of oil in the plants."

The following is a copy of private advices regarding the Japanese peppermint-crop received last mail by a London firm of agents:

"There are two districts in Japan where peppermint is planted: the Eastern or Uzen and the Western or Bingo district. In the latter district three crops and in the former two crops are raised per annum. The oil of the first crop of the Bingo district has now come on the market, and the first crop of the Uzen district is now being taken in; but the quality of both is reported to be good, on account of the late excessive rainfalls, which have washed away much oil from the plants. The total planting of peppermint this year is estimated to be more than double than that of the previous year, and if favourable weather is experienced during the next few months the supply, no doubt, will be abundant, but as to prices much depends upon the future weather. The present nominal quotations for the first crop are: Menthol, yen 11.50 per catty, first cost, or 19s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f. London; peppermint oil, yen 4 per catty, first cost, or 6s. 8½d. per lb., c.i.f. London. But even at these prices Mr. Kobayashi is unwilling to enter into provisional contracts. The above quotations are understood to mean that buyers of menthol have also to take about the same quantity of dementbolised oil into the bargain. Rumour here has it that Kobayashi's brand of new crop has been sold in London; but the proprietor has personally assured me that so far he has offered none of his production to anybody, and that he prefers to hold back until something more positive is known about the yield of the new crop. If, therefore, sales have actually been made in London, they are 'bear' sales of some speculative firm here."

Mitcham Essential-oil Crops (1903).

Messrs W. H. Hobbs & Co. send us the following report:

PEPPERMINT.—The season of cutting has now commenced and will continue for some weeks. The incessant rains have produced an abundance of leaf, and the plantations generally present a good appearance, but the percentage of oil contained in the herb is certainly at present small. Everything now depends upon the weather to ensure a favourable crop, and bright sunshine for at least a fortnight is absolutely essential to bring the plants to perfection, but should the present rainfall continue, a good yield will be rendered impossible. The acreage under cultivation is not large, and growers are practically devoid of stocks of old oil, those having any refusing to sell, preferring to await results. Should harvesting take place therefore under the most favourable conditions, only a medium crop will result, whilst, if unfavourable, prime oil would undoubtedly command a high figure.

LAVER.—The plants in some districts look well, but indifferent generally. The absence of demand and low prices obtainable have determined growers to discontinue cultivating, and many intend to plough up their plants after present harvest.

CHAMOMILES.—The amount under cultivation continues small, and the total output is not likely to fulfil requirements.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA.—The sales of opium for the week ending Wednesday amount to 120 cases, at a decline of 6d. per lb. The buying was chiefly for American account.

HAMBURG, August 27.—Turpentine is advancing, 87m. per 100 kilos. being to-day's quotation. Lycopodium is scarce at 500m. Western senega is quoted 735m., and golden-seal root 550n. per 100 kilos.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Business is dull. The opium-market is quiet at \$3.40 per lb. in single cases. Senega is easier, having declined to 75c. per lb. Mexican sarsaparilla has advanced to 9c. per lb. Cascara sagrada is firm at 12c., and American pure yellow beeswax is plentiful, 22c. being quoted. Refined spermaceti has been reduced to 22c., and menthol is firmer at \$6.60 per lb.

ALOES.—Twelve cases of Cape have arrived this week.

ARROWROOT.—Steady, and in more demand. At auction 877 barrels St. Vincent offered, and 420 sold at 2d. for good manufacturing, with one lot at 2½d. Further business has been done privately. Bermuda is quoted at 1s. 3d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 7d., and 2s. 2d. per lb., according to quality, the last price being for diamond T.

CANTHARIDES.—The effect of the short crop in Russia is now being felt; and with a better demand prices have advanced, as on Wednesday importers were asking 2s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f., an advance of 4d.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—A parcel of 15 tons held in London by a large American house has been re-shipped to New York. This may be taken as a slight indication of the scarcity that exists in the New York market. Here there has been more inquiry, and one dealer reports a sale of 5 tons at 52s. 6d., c.i.f., *via* New York, but does not intend to sell any more at that price. To-day a large quantity has been placed for sailer shipment from Frisco. On the spot 65s. per cwt. has been paid for three-year-old bark, and for six-year-old bark even 70s. is wanted.

A private advice dated New York, August 18, states that "the market has stiffened considerably, with more buyers than sellers. In regard to the peeling of bark at the present time, it would be impossible to do so, as the barks only peel when the sap is running up in the spring. At this time of the year they can only cut, or scrape the bark off, and it would be more or less filled with chips and pieces of wood. By the time the harvest is over (it will be very late this year) it will be too cold for the people to go after cascara, as the winter sets in early on the hills and mountains of the Far West. From all sources I get similar information, and all our large manufacturers are short of stock. When they do come into the market we shall see a sharp advance. We have not had a single pound offered us during the past week."

CHAMOMILES are selling at recent prices—*viz.*, from 55s. to 56s. per cwt., c.i.f., for fair Belgian flowers. There are few, large flowers of good quality now available, but it is expected that seconds will yield quite an average crop.

CINCHONA.—As already announced, the auction to be held at Amsterdam on September 3 will consist of 10,410 bales and 489 cases of Java bark weighing 950,856 kilos. The above quantity contains 44,726 kilos. or 1,560,000 oz.

sulphate of quinine. The manufacturing bark contains an average of 5.06 per cent. of q. s. against 4.89 per cent. for the July auction, and an average of 5.51 per cent. for the previous ten auctions held at Amsterdam in 1902. The above supply includes 648,000 kilos. of Ledgeriana, 150,000 kilos. Succirubra, 148,000 kilos. hybrid, and 4,000 kilos. officinalis.

DAMIANA-LEAVES come firmer from New York owing to scarcity on the Pacific Coast.

ELEMI.—An arrival of 13 cases has taken place from Manila.

ERGOT.—Prices are tending firmer, Russian or Spanish being quoted 1s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f. It is said that prime new-crop Spanish has been sold at 1s. 4½d., c.i.f.

GOLDEN SEAL has made a further advance in New York, where the equivalent of 2s. 5½d., c.i.f. quoted, or 2s. 5¾d. per lb. on the spot.

GUM ARABIC.—Sales of fair glassy red Australian were made in auction last week at 16s., and siftings at 11s. per cwt.

HONEY.—Californian is dearer, one holder of good pale to amber liquid of new crop asking 41s. 6d. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—According to the British Vice-Consul at Corumbá the exports from the State of Matto Grosso during 1902 amounted to 6,514 kilos. only, against 29,895 kilos. (14,466) in 1901. Subsequent to the auctions business has been done in native Rio at a rather low price for very common and stemmy root. Eighteen packages of cultivated Rio have arrived this week.

ISINGLASS.—At the periodical auctions on Tuesday 870 packages were offered, and with a good demand about half found buyers at full to dearer prices. East Indian, of which the bulk was comprised, brought previous rates for Bombay, Penang, and Saigon. Brazil also brought full prices.

KOLA.—In auction good current dry West Indian sold at 5¾d., and fine green brought 10d. per lb.

MENTHOL is firm on the spot at 21s. 6d. to 22s., according to quantity.

MORPHINE is firm, but the demand is slow on the basis of from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per oz. for hydrochloride.

OIL, ANISEED, STAR.—Attempts are being made to infuse some life into this article, reports being circulated that 4s. 3d. has been paid, but such reports are discredited by those who have a stock and are willing to take less.

OIL, CASTOR.—Hull make is firmer, at 22l. per ton in barrels, and 2¼d. per lb. in cases for finest medicinal quality; 19l. 10s. and 2¾d. respectively for first pressing; and 18l. 10s. and 2¼d. for second pressing, delivered free ex wharf London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Under date of August 22, our Bergen correspondent writes that cod-liver oil is still very neglected at from 450s. to 480s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for finest non-congealing oil. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 1,532 barrels, against 5,666 barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Genuine Mitcham oil is firmly held, one dealer quoting 31s. per lb. In American HGH business has been done at 10s. 6d. to 11s. spot, being 6d. dearer. There are now no sellers below the higher figure. Japanese dementholised has been sold at from 5s. to 5s. 6d., but 6s. is now asked. More inquiry has been shown for peppermint oils all round this week.

OIL, TURPENTINE, has been in active demand at advancing prices, and on Wednesday the closing quotation was 44s. per cwt. for American on the spot.

OPIMUM.—The London market is dull but firm. A few cases of Persian have been sold on the spot at recent rates, and to arrive importers ask 10s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Turkey opium is also quiet, fine Karahissar being quoted nominally at 9s. 6d., but no sales are reported.

SMYRNA, August 14.—There is very little business to report this week, the sales amounting to 7 cases only, three of which are for account of interior speculators. Holders continue, however, to maintain a very firm position, and show no disposition to make concessions. The following are the current quotations: Current talequale, as to

quality, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 8d. per lb.; selected material for manufacturing, 9s. 8d. to 10s.; Yerli and Boghaditz, as to quality, 10s. to 10s. 9d.; and Karahissar, from 9s. 8d. to 10s. 1d. per lb., f.o.b. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 831 cases, against 2,752 cases at the same date last year.

Owing to the failure of the native opium crop, the importation of foreign opium of all sorts into Amoy rose in 1902 to 461,838 lbs., valued at 283,990l., as compared with an import of 337,517 lbs., valued at 246,625l., during the previous year. The increase was confined to Persian (103,500 lbs. in 1902, against 8,641 lbs. in 1901), of which there were large stocks in Hong-Kong at the beginning of the year. Prices showed an improvement of about \$100 per chest on those of 1901, but the ruinous rate of exchange practically took away the benefit of the higher dollar values. Of native opium, the trade in which is entirely in the hands of the Chinese, the importation was much curtailed. At the beginning of the year the price of native drug was only \$560 per picul, but advanced more than \$200 during the year, being thus comparatively dearer than Persian.

PODOPHYLLUM-ROOT is scarce in New York, and sales aggregating 10,000 lbs. are reported.

QUININE.—After a very quiet week the market closed firmer to-day, with small sales at 11¼d. spot, 11½d. for December, and 1s. for March.

The exports of quinine from Java during June amounted to 27 cases, including 20 to Genoa, 6 to Japan, and 1 to Singapore. From January to June the shipments have been:

	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899
Cases ...	546	451	1,037	662	905

RHUBARB.—The importers have raised the price of high-dried to 10d. Stock of this description is reduced to 50 cases in first hands.

RHATANY.—The market is very bare of stock, there being apparently only one holder in London, who asks 6½d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—According to cable advice, Mexican is dearer, very scarce, and much wanted in New York. Holders ask 4¾d., c.i.f.

SENEGA.—New York advices to hand this week state that some quantity has been sold to Germany at the equivalent of 3s. 2¾d., c.i.f., and that holders in the North-West are not sellers at present prices.

SHELLAC.—Since our last issue this market has been comparatively quiet in all positions, and prices have fluctuated within narrow limits, but are firm generally. On the spot small sales have been made at previous rates, including fair TN at 156s. to 157s., and 170s. for fine orange. Button has been in fair demand at full prices. For arrival several hundred cases of TN have been sold for October-December shipment at from 146s. 6d. to 148s., c.i.f., and the business in futures comprises September, October, and January at 156s., December 155s. to 157s., and February 153s. per cwt.

SILVER NITRATE is rather firmer, at 1s. 4¾d., net, per oz. in 100-oz. lots of crystals.

SOY.—Good Chinese has been sold at 1s. 7d. per gal., duty paid.

SPICES.—Fair supplies were offered at auction, and met with a generally quiet demand. Jamaica *Ginger* was quiet, 18 barrels of 140 offered selling at 38s. 6d. to 40s. for ordinary and ordinary small dullish. Washed rough Cochin was bought in at 32s. 6d. to 33s., and small and medium cut at 55s. Of *Pepper* good Tellicherry was bought in at 6d., and no *White Pepper* was offered. Privately *Black* Singapore is quiet at 6½d. for fair on the spot, and for arrival business has been done at 6½d. to 6¾d., c.i.f. Fair *White* Singapore is dearer, August-October shipment having sold at 9¼d., landed terms, and 9½d.; c.i.f.; fair Singapore is quoted 9½d., and fair Penang 9½d. spot. *Pimento* firm, fair selling at 3d. *Cassia Lignea* was dearer, fine new selected selling at 48s. *Cloves* sold at 8½d. for four cases fair bright picked Penang. Privately October-December delivery (1,000 bales) has been sold at 4¾d., January-March 4¾d. to 4½d.; and there were further sellers in these positions on Wednesday. *Nutmegs* were 1d. per lb. dearer for West Indian, and *Mace* was also dearer, fair to good pale West Indian selling at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d., and ordinary to fair red at 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb. Fair red Zanzibar Chillies were bought in at 45s., and a few bags of East Indian *Capsicum* sold at 14s. for medium stalky red. The exports of Chillies from Zanzibar during 1902 amounted to 554,238 lbs. (7,633l.), against 910,567 lbs. (11,201l.) in 1901. Of the above quantity, the U.K. received

253,475 lbs., U.S.A 125,160 lbs., France 58,940 lbs., and "other countries" 116,663 lbs.

TAMARINDS.—Ordinary dry and stony Antigua have been sold in bond at 8s. 6d. per cwt.

TURMERIC.—Ordinary to middling Madras is offered at from 8s. to 10s., and fair to good bright at from 11s. to 13s. 6d. Bengal is quoted 12s. to 13s., spot, and for arrival sellers quote 8s. 3d. per cwt, c.i.f.

VANILLA.—At auction on Wednesday 542 tins 7 cases mostly Seychelles were offered, of which about 300 tins sold at steady prices for good short, about 6d. lower for long and short medium; common brown and foxy sold at previous prices. Seychelles, &c., 7 to 9 inches, sold at 10s. to 13s.; 6 to 7 inches, 8s. to 10s.; good to fine chocolate, 4½ to 6 inches, 7s. to 8s.; common dry brown and foxy, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; fair, 5 to 6 inches, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d.; 6 to 7 inches, 6s. to 7s. 9d.; and 7 to 7½ inches, 8s. to 9s. per lb.

WAX, JAPANESE, is firmly held on the spot at 67s. 6d. for good pale squares, and 65s. 6d. to 66s., c.i.f.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market continues of the same character as lately reported. New business for prompt is not heavy, but deliveries against existing contracts are fair. Some little business is being done over next year, and for the most part at somewhat lower figures than for the current year. Values all round stand practically without material alteration from recent reports.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is still on the weak side. Figures are nominally as follows, but with downward tendency: Beekton, 12l. 7s. 6d.; Beekton terms, 12l. 2s. 6d.; London, 12l. 5s. to 12l. 6s. 3d.; Leith, 12l. 5s.; and Hull, 12l. to 12l. 2s. 6d. per ton.

ZINC SALTS are in good consumptive demand, with prices firm. Zinc-sulphate crystals, 6l. to 6l. 10s. per ton. Zinc chloride solution, 100° Tw., 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 12s. 6d. per ton.

ALUMINA PRODUCTS.—General demand keeps up well, and prices remain mostly unchanged. Crystal alum, lump, 5l. to 5l. 5s. per ton; lump, in tiers, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s. per ton; ground, in bags, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. per ton, with customary differences for other packages. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities, practically free of iron, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 15s. per ton, in usual casks, with customary allowances for bags and loose slabs. Aluminoferric, 55s. to 65s. per ton, according to condition and package. Aluminous cake, 52s. 6d. to 60s. per ton. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality and highest strength Al_2O_3 , 12l. to 12l. 10s. per ton, in large casks. Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, 12s. 6d. to 15s. per cwt.; special pulp, dried, in lumps, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt.; and ground, 38s. to 39s. per cwt. Aluminate of soda, high strength Al_2O_3 , 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., in accordance with package and quantity, &c.; second quality, 12l. to 13l. per ton. Carbonate of alumina, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. Chloride of alumina solution, 13s. to 14s. 6d. per cwt., in barrels.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, August 26.

CASTOR OIL.—There have been more arrivals, and current quotations are 2½d. to 2½d. ex store, 2½d. ex quay, for good seconds Calcutta. There is no change in French, which is offered at 2½d. for first pressing.

COD-LIVER OIL.—There are no longer any sellers of non-freezing, owing to high prices having been paid for shipment direct to New York. For congealable a limited quantity is offered at 8s. 6d. per gal.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—There are rather more inquiries for forward delivery.

BALSAM COPAIBA (MARANHAM) is also in more inquiry, but so far no business has transpired.

CANARY-SEED.—Business has been passing at recent prices for Turkish, and some sales have been made on private terms.

HONEY.—Very little Californian is now offered. Last sales were made at 40s. per cwt. The position of Chilean is unchanged.

COCA-LEAVES.—A parcel was offered at auction but sold on private terms.

TURPENTINE.—Market is firm, at 43s. per cwt.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, August 25.

Our drug-market shows a little more activity, and several articles are tending upwards.

ANISEED is rather firmer at 32m. to 33m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM, PERU, is dull and lower at 8½m. per kilo.

CAMPHOR (refined) is unchanged, first hand quoting 435m. per 100 kilos.

CASCARA SAGRADA is strong; spot is quoted 120m., and forward 100m. per 100 kilos.

CANTHARIDES show a brisk demand, but there are few sellers at 600m. per 100 kilos. New Russian flies are very scarce.

CUMIN-SEED is firmer at 42m. per 100 kilos.

CORIANDEER SEED is wanting on the spot; to-day's quotations are 20m. to 21m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO-BARK is advancing, 78m. per 100 kilos, being asked to day.

ERGOT shows a firmer feeling at from 235m. to 240m. per 100 kilos.

GALANGAL is quiet and cheap at 32m. per 100 kilos.

GOLDEN-SEAL is advancing at 565m. per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA is unchanged at 12m. for Rio, and 9½m. per kilo, for Cartagena.

JAPANESE WAX is dearer on the spot at 133m. to 135m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPODIUM is very scarce and firm at 495m. per 100 kilos, in cases. The new crop will open at high rates.

TURPENTINE is rapidly advancing; spot is now quoted 84½m., September-December delivery 85½m., and January-April 86½m. per 100 kilos, asked.

SUGAR OF MILK is in good demand at 100m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor shows more demand at advancing prices, September-December delivery being quoted 38½m. per 100 kilos, c.i.f. Hamburg. Linseed is inactive. Rape steady, and cotton without demand. Chinese wood is firm at 52½m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Staranise is firmer at 9½m. per kilo. Peppermint is quiet, HGH at 12m. per lb., and Japanese at 14½m. per kilo.

Morphine in China.

The importation of morphine into Amoy has increased from 12,431 oz. (3,600l.) in 1901 to 19,806 oz. (4,660l.) in 1902, large stocks having been laid in in anticipation of the greatly increased duty leviable under the new Customs tariff, which came into force on October 31, and by which the duty was raised from 5 mace to 3 taels (7s) per oz. The practice of morphine injection appears to be becoming increasingly common among the coolie class, says the British Consul at Amoy.

Spanish Ground Red Pepper.

A large business in ground red pepper is done at Alicante, but the business was seriously affected last year by the agitation of cultivators against the general established practice of mixing the pepper with olive oil, on the ground that such mixture facilitated extensive adulterations. The mixture has finally been prohibited by law, and it now remains to be seen, says the British Consul at Alicante, what effect this may have on the trade. Last year 730 tons were exported from Alicante, against 700 tons in 1901, and 320 tons in 1900. The exportation is chiefly directed to France, Italy, and South America.

Tahiti Vanilla.

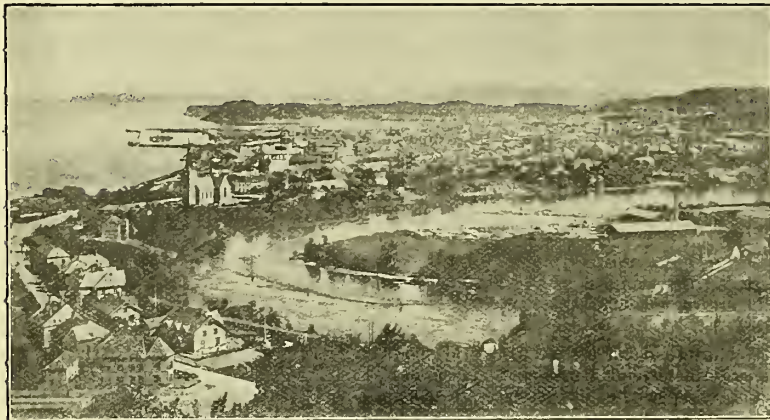
Vanilla is now no longer a lucrative production in Tahiti, as the present low prices scarcely pay to cultivate the vine, inoculate the flower, and prepare the pod for shipment. This much we gather from the British Consul at Tahiti, who tells us that the native is turning his attention to copra, as its preparation is more simple and suitable to his indolent disposition. It may eventually take the place of vanilla should that article cease at any time to be an important export from Tahiti. The Consul gives an interesting table, showing the exports of vanilla from Tahiti from 1893 and 1897 to 1902, also showing the values and average price per lb. Last year the average price was 2s. 11d., and the exports 324,310 lbs., valued at 47,417l., or 120,603 lbs. more than in the preceding year.

Free Ports in France.

We have previously drawn attention to the fact (see *C. & D.*, October 18, 1902, page 652) that some of the French ports, such as Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Havre, have wished for a law declaring themselves to be free ports, and we understand the matter is now under discussion in the French Parliament. Many French legislators favour this scheme, and it is believed the Government is also in favour of it. Other deputies fear, however, that the institution of free ports would seriously endanger the industrial prosperity of the central and eastern manufacturing districts by causing a number of French industries to establish themselves within the zone of a free port. The *Eclair* is sending a special correspondent round to the various free ports of Europe to make inquiries. The first place he has visited is Hamburg, and the conclusion which he comes to, after interviewing the various local authorities, is that the great German port owes its prosperity far more to its geographical position than to the fact that it is a free port. Since Hamburg was obliged, somewhat against its will, to join the Imperial Zollverein in 1837, only a portion of its port is really free, though any industry is quite at liberty to establish itself within the limits of the free port. Since the city joined the Zollverein, however, its prosperity has increased in a much greater proportion. Moreover, most of the local industries are established outside the zone of the free port.

In the Land of the Midnight Sun.

BEING sorely in need of a rest and a complete change from the monotony of business I decided on a three-weeks' trip to Norway. Preliminaries having been arranged, I left Hull early in July on board the s.s. *Salmo* (a Wilson liner) for Drontheim. We first called at Stavanger, but time was too limited, and I did not go ashore. But at Bergen we were



DRONTHEIM.

allowed two hours on shore, and I had a run round this quaint and curious town, which has been for so long the main port of Norway on the western coast. Although cod-liver oil is not manufactured at Bergen, that town has for long been the centre of the industry, much of the oil made in Norway being bought, sold, and despatched from that port.

THE COD-LIVER-OIL INDUSTRY.

Like everyone else in the drug-trade I am specially interested in cod-liver oil at the present time, and made many inquiries regarding the reasons for the scarcity and the probabilities of the future. I was somewhat hindered in my inquiries by not knowing the language, but fortunately met with many Norwegians who can speak English well. From what I can gather from various sources I am inclined to think that the cod-fishing industry in Norway at the present time is in so complicated a situation that it may seriously affect the position of Norway in the future. There are evidently two parties in the country, each taking strongly divergent views as to the cause of the present state of affairs; and at Tromsø there was recently some public disturbance. A considerable feeling is manifested especially in the North. The cod-fishermen complain bitterly about the destruction of the whales, maintaining that when whales are on the coast cod are also plentiful, as the whales drive away the seals which are admittedly the enemies of the cod. I was told that large numbers of cod had been washed ashore bitten in the belly by the seals. The whalers, on the other hand, refuse to admit the contention of the fishermen; they say the two things may be true, but they are circumstances not depending on each other. I had a long talk with the owner of several whaling-vessels in Christiania on this subject, and he strongly maintained this attitude. Dr. Hjort, of Bergen, evidently an expert on the subject, published a book in 1902, giving a history of the strife, the laws and other matters concerning it. In his volume Dr. Hjort discusses the importance of the Finn whale to the fishing round the coast, the claims of the fishermen, and the reasons for prohibiting the killing of whales and the consequences. He also quotes counsel's opinion on the legal points and submits various proposals for ending the difficulty. I heard that in Finnmarken the fishermen had threatened that if their demands were not satisfied they would appeal to Russia. This would probably be pleasing to Russia, but would result in a complicated political situation, of which it would be difficult to foresee the end.

NORWEGIAN PHARMACY.

From Bergen we proceeded northwards to Aalesund (the great centre of cod-liver oil manufacture), and from there to Christiansund and Drontheim. As I had to wait three days at Drontheim for a steamer going north, I had a good opportunity of seeing much of that most interesting town, with its famous cathedral, of European, if not of world-wide fame. I do not remember ever having seen so rich a profusion of brilliant-coloured wild flowers as I saw outside Drontheim. The effect was kaleidoscopic. Drontheim,

or Trondhjem, is a town of about 40 000 inhabitants, situated 63° 25' 52" N., and is the largest town in so high a latitude. It is mostly built of wood, which is kept well painted. The town and the larger portion of the shops are lighted by electricity, generated at the town's own works at the Lersfossen (waterfalls), about 8 kilometres distant. I was told that the polyphase alternating-current system was used, the potential of the current being 7,000 volts. The telephone is very common, even the smallest shops having one installed, the charge per annum being less than half that charged in England. The main streets are wide, and most attractive in appearance. For some months in the year there is no need whatever of artificial light, as there is no darkness at all, and during my short stay I was repeatedly reading quite easily at midnight. I was particularly struck with the "apothekene," or

chemists' shops. As is well known, the permission to dispense prescriptions and to sell drugs is in the hands of the Government, who decide on the number of shops in any given locality, and hence an "apotheker" in business is in possession of a valuable monopoly, the profits of one of the main shops being variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 kronen per annum. Drontheim has five "apothekene." I visited four of them. Not being able to speak Norwegian, I was somewhat handicapped in my inquiries; but, fortunately, I had for a companion Mr. Johnsen, of the Bergen Customs, who had been my fellow-traveller from Bergen, and who could speak English well. Each of the shops is distinguished by a sign-name, in the same way as we in England distinguish our public-houses. For instance, there are the "Swan," the "Lion," "St. Olaf," "Hjort" (the "Stag"), "Orn" (the "Eagle"). A representation of the particular animal being over the



door. St. Olaf is, of course, the patron saint of Norway. Beyond the sign, the word "apothek," painted in large letters, is the only outward indication of the nature of the business. The practice of pharmacy is absolutely confined to the handling of drugs pure and simple; only very few patents are sold, and those only the best-known English, German, and American proprietaries. Few accessories of any kind are obtainable. I tried to buy Liebig's extract and bovril from the principal pharmacy, but was told they did not sell these articles. I eventually procured them from the establishment of the courteous Vice-

Consul for England, who keeps a prosperous grocery business. I naturally made a few inquiries and purchases, and found that on the whole prices were somewhat higher than in England. The price for cod-liver oil was 4 kroner for a three-quarter-litre bottle, and 1 kroner 50 ore for a quarter-litre. A kroner is worth about 1s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and 100 ore make 1 kroner, so that even in the country where the oil is produced the consumer has to pay a stiff price for it at the present time. My friend bought a small bottle of cough-mixture for a child. This had a printed label, "Rigabalsom og Honning" (Riga balsam and honey). The bottle held a little over an ounce, and the price was 10 ore for the contents and 5 ore for the bottle. The same price was charged for a rather smaller bottle of "Rigabalsom," which seems a very popular domestic remedy. I was charged 20 ore for a dozen "Kamferpastiller," and for a carton of "Menthol Pastiller" I paid 40 ore. The formula printed on the label of the last-named is as follows:

Menthol ...	...	...	0-02
Camphor ...	...	...	0-01
Eucalyptol ...	...	...	0-005
Natronborat ...	...	...	0-05
Borsyre ...	...	...	C-025

The two largest apothekene (the Lion and the Swan) are about the biggest business premises in the town, and are imposing-looking buildings. The "Lion" stands back a little from the street and has fountains playing in front, which give it quite a select air of aloofness, rather in striking contrast to our up-to-date English pharmacies. The assistants were most polite and attentive, and gave me ready answers to my numerous inquiries, and at each shop there was a lady in charge of the cash.

Two days' sail north of Drontheim we stopped at

HARSTAD,

where I had to change steamers. At Harstad there is a very fine house and shop, belonging to the only apotheker, Mr. Harold Dahl. Harstad is a growing and interesting little place, and Mr. Dahl serves a very wide district. I had the pleasure of a long talk with him, his information being largely confirmatory of what I learnt at Drontheim. He thinks that the present scarcity of cod-liver oil is very



exceptional, and does not point to a gradual diminution in the fish, but that next year will be an average one. His present price for a bottle of cod-liver oil ($\frac{3}{4}$ litre) is 4 kroner, the usual price in former years being 1 kroner 20 ore. Mr. Dahl stated that counter-prescribing is practically unknown in Norway, the apotheker never making up a mixture without a prescription, and confining himself to the recommendation of simple and well-known drugs for very minor ailments. Rigabalsom is a great favourite for both external and internal use. Creosotal is very largely prescribed in consumptive cases. The Harstad apothek is known as "the Swan," and an illustration of the prescription-envelope is given. The charges

for mixtures is in Norway on a fixed scale—*e.g.*, a solution of pot. brom. would be charged thus:

	Ore
Pot. brom. (10 grams) ...	10
Aq. dest. (300 grams) ...	5
Dissolving ...	20
Bottle ...	15
Label and writing same ...	5
	55 (about 8d)

Apparently very few English drugs are sold in Norway,



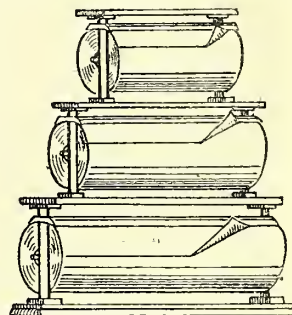
BERGEN.

France and Germany being the chief countries of supply. Mr. Dahl speaks English very well, and is evidently a man of parts. From him I obtained a small bottle (about 1 oz.) of a mixture for the stomach, of Mr. Dahl's special manufacture, labelled "Aromatisk bitter," the price charged to the public for this size being 10 ore for contents and 5 ore for the bottle. Incidentally, I may mention that I saw in nearly every shop I entered in Norway a most convenient arrangement for holding paper. The annexed drawing will give some idea of the apparatus. It has the great advantage of keeping the paper neat and clean; the exact size required can be torn off with a perfectly even edge; and as the apparatus is made in nine or ten sizes, and each apparatus has from one to five different-sized rolls, there must be a great saving in both paper and time.

From Harstad I took train to

CHRISTIANIA,

a seventeen-hours' journey. Christiania is by far the largest town in Norway, and boasts twenty-two apothekene, named as follows: The Svanen (Swan), Elefanten, Løven (Lion). Hjorten (Hart), Rigshospitalets (Government), Nordstjernen (Northern Star), Falken (Falcon), Hygeia (Goddess of Health), Bjørner (Bear), Jernbanetinetts (Market), Kronen (Crown), Orion, Joun, Hebe, Flora, Bien (Bee), and the district pharmacies of, Molokens, Orlo, Grunnerlokken, Uranienborg, St. Hans Hanpur, and Ved Vesttanen (Western). I entered into friendly conversation with principals and assistants of several of these, but learnt nothing beyond what I have already stated. In Christiania I obtained a record of all the Norwegian pharmacies, from which it appears that there were, in 1900, 130 apothekene. Of these Christiania had twenty-two, Trondhjem five, Bergen seven; three towns had three, nine towns had two, and fifty-nine towns one each. Among the names there were thirteen swans, ten lions, five elephants, five harts, six eagles, the others being named after Greek gods, districts, and the name of the town, but in no case by



the proprietor's name. The same list gives the amount paid by the proprietor for the business, and the year when purchased. The prices range from 8,000 kronen, paid for the "Hygeia" at Christiania (founded in 1873, sold in 1900) to 2,000 kronen, the lowest amount mentioned for a sale of business.

From Christiania I took a coasting steamer down the lovely Christiania Fjord as far as Christiansand, stopping at several places on the way. At Christiansand I took steamer



LOFOTEN.

for Hull by the Wilson liner *Montebello*. Being a very bad sailor, I had procured from a Christiania apothek, on the recommendation of the very courteous assistant, six 1-gram powders of bromide of potassium to prevent seasickness. One was to be taken on going on board, and again as required. I took one powder when I got on board at 10 P.M., and at once retired to my berth, and there I remained until the steamer reached Hull. I regret to say that I had a violent attack of *mal de mer*. The first effect of the bromide was



to produce a feeling of distension in the stomach. This was presently followed by violent sickness and intense pain. Towards morning I felt better, and gradually the sickness abated, but I felt so dazed and sleepy that I could not pull myself together sufficiently to get up, although the sea was like glass. My "preventive" was, therefore, a delusion and a snare, and the pharmacist who can hit upon a trustworthy remedy for seasickness is the millionaire of the future.

SODA CARB.

THE exports of olive oil from Nice during 1902 amounted to 3,855 tons, valued at 81,425*l*.

THE official statement issued by the Customs authorities regarding the foreign commerce of France in 1902 shows that the imports amounted to 4,394,019,000*fr.*, as compared with 4,369,194,000*fr.* in 1901, and the exports to 4,252,181,000*fr.*, as compared with 4,012,911,000*fr.* in 1901.

Reviews.

Income-tax Anomalies. By T. HALLETT FRY. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 39. Paper covers. 1*s*. London: Horace Cox.

TAKING as text the remark of Mr. Ritchie in his Budget speech (April 23, 1903), "I think the time has arrived when . . . we ought to have further inquiry into its operation,"

Mr. Fry has written a useful little pamphlet, full of suggestions and criticisms on the existing methods of taxation and its abuses. His suggestions are proof of intimate knowledge of an intricate subject, and one that is irritating to the average taxpayer. The anomalies appear to be by no means few, but, on the other hand, evasions seem to be far from uncommon.

The Apothecaries' Hall Manual. By MABEL THOMSON, Chemist and Druggist. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$. Pp. 237 + Index. 2*s*. London: Whittaker.

LAST year we recorded the advent of the first pharmaceutical anthoress, and already we have another under notice. The little book by Miss Thomson is on the same subject, and has the same aim as that of her forerunner. It is produced ostensibly "to meet the requirements of students preparing for the Assistants' examination of the Society of Apothecaries of London, and an effort has been made to condense the matter as much as possible, so as to supply as complete an account of the various branches of the subjects as is possible in so limited a space." The manual is divided into three parts, the first 159 pages being devoted to chemistry, which is treated in five subdivisions. The information given in this section is concise and fairly accurate, the mistakes which occur (such as those on page 58 in formula *a* on the "Lixivation of the Black-ash," and on the following page where "in" is used for "into" and the Chance-Claus process is nicknamed "Chance-Claws") are more, perhaps, the result of imperfect proof-reading than anything else. The second part of the Manual contains condensed notes on the *materia medica* of the British Pharmacopœia. This and Part III., containing notes on the B.P. and "on a few unofficial preparations which are much used in medicine," prove that Miss Thomson has made good use of her class-notes, though why "liquor volatilis cornu cervi or spirit of hartshorn" should be included in the latter category is not quite apparent. No attempt is made to teach dispensing, the authoress being wisely of opinion that the manipulative skill required for "compounding and dispensing medicines" is best acquired in the laboratory or dispensary. The book is nicely printed and bound and is of a convenient size for the pocket, and as an aid to the student for the Hall examination it ought to prove of value.

Portraiture for Amateurs without a Studio. Part I. Technical. Part II. Pictorial. By the Rev. F. C. LAMBERT, M.A. Illus. $7 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 176. 1*s*. each. London: Hazell, Watson & Viney (Limited), Long Acre, W.C.

THESE two volumes are Nos. 27 and 28 of the *Amateur Photographer Library*. The amateur is given hints on the choice of a room for the purpose of taking portraits and short notes on the apparatus, plates, and developer. This is followed by a consideration of the faults likely to be made by a beginner and the manner of remedying them. The subject of backgrounds and reflectors is next amply treated in a practical way, together with the subjects of lighting and the position of the head and camera. The second part of the book gives sensible advice on posing the figure, treatment of hands, hair, draperies, expression, composition, and such-like topics, and is a fitting corollary to the early chapters. The two books are copiously illustrated and well printed on surface paper.

FORMULAS FOR "KNOWN, ADMITTED, AND APPROVED" REMEDIES.

On and after December 31, 1903, medicinal preparations labelled with such titles as "Cough-mixture" and "Antibilious Pills" or other title including the name of an ailment or part of the human body, will be liable to medicine stamp-duty, except when sold by qualified chemists. Such chemists may sell these dutiable preparations unstamped, provided they print on each label an adequate indication of the ingredients of the medicine, or state that such medicine is prepared according to a published formula. It will, in consequence, be an advantage to qualified chemists to get their formulas for non-proprietary articles published. Both THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY and PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS have been recognised by the Board of Inland Revenue. The forthcoming issue of the DIARY will have a section solely devoted to formulas for "known, admitted, and approved" remedies, and the annexed page is intended for subscribers to use in sending us copies of formulas to include in the collection. The fact that they are "Smith's" or "Jones's" will not be mentioned, but the publication will enable "Smith" or "Jones" to continue to sell his cough-mixture (e.g.) unstamped with the old labels, simply marking them "Prepared according to THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY" or "PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS." (The collection will afterwards be included in the latter work.)

THE EDITOR,

The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary,

42 Cannon Street,

LONDON, E.C.

QUALIFIED CHEMISTS
SLIP LABEL.

1/2.
stamp.

Write in the spaces below (1) name of the article—*e.g.*, Cough-mixture, Rheumatic Liniment; (2) all the ingredients and quantities thereof; (3) dose, if the medicine is taken internally. Remove the sheet, fold, stamp, and post as soon as possible. If you have more formulas which you wish to send, write them on a separate sheet of paper and enclose.

